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Wednesday, December 2, 1987

Agrahayana 11, 1909 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Ninth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXXIII contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 2, 1987/Agrahayana
11, 1909 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Loans to Displaced Persons

*372. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether refugee loans amounting
to about Rs. 100 crores disbursed till
March, 1984 have been written off by
Government ;

(b) whether these loans were given to
displaced persons from the erstwhile East
Pakistan only or they included other cate-
gories also ; and

(c) whether any formal announcement
was made about this exemption or waiver
during the last two years and if so, whether
a copy thereof would be laid on the Table
of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) An
outstanding balance of Rs. 131.33 crores,
as on 1.4.85, of all loans granted upto
31.3.74 and relending loans granted be-
tween 1.4.74 to 31.3.84 to various State
Governments for rehabilitation of dis-
placed persons/repatriates in those States,
have been written off.

2

(b) These loans were given to all cate-
gories of displaced persons/repatriates
including displaced persons from the erst-
while East Pakistan.

(c) In March, 1987, a Press Note was
issued and a copy of the same is given in the
statement below. Balance loans amounting
to Rs. 1.08 crores have been written off
after issue of the Press Note.

Statement

Press Note

Government of India have spent large
sums since independence on relief and
rehabilitation of refugees and repatriates
coming to India. Assistance has been given
in the shape of grants and loans. Whereas
relief assistance is given as grant rehabilita-
tion assistance is given partly as grant and
partly as loan. Rehabilitation grant is for
maintenance and loans are meant for
building house, starting small trade,
purchasing bullocks and other agricultural
implements and so on.

2. Government of India have been
receiving representations from time to time
that the refugees/repatriates have not been
able to generate sufficient surplus to be
able to repay the loans as per terms of
sanctions. Taking a sympathetic view, the
Government has been advising the State
Governments not to take coercive steps to
recover the loans. Powers were also dele-
gated to State Governments to remit/write
off irrecoverable loans. Under the dele-
gated powers the State Governments
remitted/wrote off an amount of Rs. 34.79
crores upto 31.3.1985. The Union Govern-
ment on review considered that the refu-
gees/repatriates would probably be able to
build up a better economic base for them-
selves if they were relieved of the loan
burden altogether. Accordingly, a decision
was taken to write off all types of loans

given upto 31.3.1974 and outstanding as on 1.4.1985 and relending loans given from 1.4.74 till 31.3.84 and outstanding as on 1.4.85. The decision has been made conditional on the State Governments passing on the benefits to the refugees/repatriates. In 1986 Rs. 130.25 crores of rupees recoverable from the different State Governments have been written off.

The details are like this :—

Name of State Government	Amount written off
1. Andhra Pradesh	6,03,08,575.47
2. Assam	8,87,17,947.36
3. Bihar	3,66,30,750.52
4. Gujarat	2,67,72,059.58
5. Himachal Pradesh	60,146.57
6. Haryana	11,23,011.56
7. Jammu & Kashmir	3,35,37,547.96
8. Karnataka	3,56,58,594.40
9. Kerala	74,74,703.01
10. Meghalaya	41,67,235.86
11. Manipur	8,75,010.00
12. Madhya Pradesh	5,51,03,017.10
13. Maharashtra	2,46,95,754.45
14. Orissa	2,06,86,498.31
15. Punjab	41,35,285.49
16. Rajasthan	4,35,74,138.23
17. Tripura	29,41,941.00
18. Tamil Nadu	46,64,03,703.73

19. Uttar Pradesh	1,97,64,506.50
20. West Bengal	36,99,16,391.29
	130,25,46,818.39

Instructions have been issued to State Governments to take appropriate action to give publicity to this decision and to pass on the benefit to the refugees/repatriates.

[Translation]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, rehabilitation grant, assistance for house building and starting small trade and loans for purchase and maintenance of implements were given to the refugees who came to India from East Pakistan. Later on, the Government had written off all these loans. I also know that similar loans were given to the inhabitants of Adivasi settlements located near the colonies of the refugees. But it has been seen that the loans in respect of Adivasis have not been written off so far. I would like to know what action Government is going to take to write off these loans?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question does not concern Adivasis. It concerns displaced persons. The loans in respect of the refugees from East and West Pakistan have been written off.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : He is not aware of it. The assistance that was given to those refugees was also given to the Adivasis.

MR. SPEAKER : It was given to either of the two.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Sir, he does not know about it. I know better. He should find out from his department as to how much loan was given. I am saying this because I have worked in these areas. The loans that were given to those Adivasis at that time have not been written off. The Government should have written off these loans by now. Secondly, I want to know whether this concession applies to those refugees also who come from West

Pakistan? If so, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how much loan was given to them?

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Sir, I have given the total figure of Rs. 131.33 crores.

[Translation]

It includes refugees of both West and East Pakistan. So far as the rest of the question asked by Shri Das is concerned, I would like to State that

[English]

for these Dandakaranya tribals, we are thinking of writing off an amount of Rs. 9.15 crores and this will benefit Dandakaranya settlers and Adivasis there.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister that he has done commendable work for the refugees, so much so that even the loans have been written off. But it has been seen that there are a number of State Government departments who have not received any such instructions. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister to send these instructions to all concerned departments.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : Sir, the suggestion is accepted.

[Translation]

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are two categories of refugees in Jammu and Kashmir—the first is of those who came from West Pakistan and the other is of those who came from Pakistan occupied area of Jammu and Kashmir. With your permission, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what was the share of each of these categories from a loan of Rs. 3.35 crores that has been written off by the Government in the State?

Secondly, the claims of the refugees who came from occupied area have been under the consideration of the Government for quite sometime now, but their claims have not been settled so far. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government is prepared to pay the remaining amount in respect of their claims? If so, the time by which the claims would be settled?

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Sir, for Jammu and Kashmir we have written off Rs. 3,35,37,547.96. (*Interruptions*). Sir, this includes the displaced persons who came from West Pakistan.

Now, the hon. Member wanted to know about those who came after the partition to Jammu and Kashmir. Sir, separate accounts are maintained by the State Government. The total assistance rendered, both grant and loans, we have mentioned in the Statement. Therefore, whatever the Jammu and Kashmir State Government has told us, we have written off.

DR. SUDHIR ROY : Sir, as regards rehabilitation of refugees from West Pakistan, the record of the Government of India is rather dismal. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they would accept and implement the recommendations of the Samar Mukherjee Committee appointed by the Government of West Bengal.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Sir, that question we have answered repeatedly in this House because we have taken the decision and there is no question of accepting the recommendations of that Committee.

(*Interruptions*)

Priority to Externally Funded Projects

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*373. **SHRI S. B. SIDNAL :**

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTANAIK :

Will the Minister of **PLANNING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has decided to give high priority to clean

range of projects which are funded from external sources for 1987-88 ;

(b) if so, the total number of projects which are awaiting clearance from Government;

(c) the external sources offering aid to fund the projects ; and

(d) the number of projects likely to be started in 1988-89 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Sidnal ..No supplementary ? Shri Jagannath Patnaik... absent. Next Question.

Coordination between Departments of Electronics and Telecommunications

*374. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proper coordination has been established between the Department of Electronics and the Department of Telecommunications for the adoption of a suitable technology for providing telecom facilities in the rural areas on the one hand and on the other for keeping pace with the latest advances in the field of electronics and telecommunications in the world ;

(b) if so, the nature thereof and a brief outline of the steps taken in this regard ;

(c) if not, whether such a coordination would be established ; and

(d) the role of the relevant missions set up by Government for this purpose recently ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF

OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (d). A Statement is given below :

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In close coordination between Department of Electronics (DOE) and Department of Telecommunications (DOT), the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT) has been established, which is funded equally by the two Departments. C-DOT has successfully developed the Electronic Rural Automatic Exchange (ERAX) and is in the process of completing the development of the Electronic Switching Systems (ESS) based on state-of-the-art technology. Coordination between DOE and DOT takes place continuously through discussions in the Electronics Commission and in various joint committees at various levels. Recently a High Powered Monitoring Committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Secretary (DOT), of which Secretary (DOE) is also a member for monitoring implementation and progress of indigenous production of telecommunication equipment.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A technology Mission "Better Communications" has been launched with the Department of Telecommunications as the nodal agency to achieve the following objectives in the field of telecommunications :

(i) Improvement in the quality of service.

(ii) Improvement in the accessibility within the existing network.

(iii) Concentrated attention to indigenous development of selected technologies and products.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Sir, may I invite the attention of the hon. Minister, through you, to part 2 of the (d) section of the statement? It is "improvement in the accessibility within the existing network."

Sir, in the rural areas the existing network is not as efficient and as clear as it is in the metropolitan areas. So, with this end in view, whenever we approach the Department of Telecommunications, they inform us that the provision of accessibility and upgrading of this depends upon the constraint of resources. So, will the Minister let us know whether no constraint of resources would be allowed to stand in the way of improvement in the accessibility within the existing network as given in the Statement?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : Resources are always at constraint. But actually this part of the question relates to the Ministry of Telecommunication. But as far as the development of technology for providing telephone exchanges and telephone connections to rural areas is concerned, we have more or less accomplished the mission which has been entrusted to us, through C-DOT, and the ITI, Technology Research Division has also developed an Exchange system as well as connections for meeting this problem.

As regards resources, I think, it will be possible for us to mobilise the resources and discussions are going on between the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Telecommunication and they have also been authorised to raise funds from the open market.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : In view of the development of C-DOT technology, will it be possible to introduce Integrated Digital Network (IDN) in the rural areas, as it is available in other areas?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : Yes, Sir. It will be possible. Already C-DOT has developed what is called, Electronic Rural Automatic Exchanges. This has already been given to certain Public Sector firms for production. They have a very ambitious plan of providing one ERAX every day for the rural areas.

The ITI Research Division, TRC has also produced an exchange which is suitable for the rural areas. I think, with this and with the larger ones, which are being tested, it would be possible to provide,

within the constraint of funds, what is required in the rural areas.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : The hon. Minister has said that C-DOT has successfully developed Electronic Rural Automatic Exchange and is in the process of completion of development of ESS, Electronic Switching System. I would like to ask the hon. Minister, how he compares it cost-wise and quality-wise with the imported equipment and imported system. If it is cheaper, as has been said, then why are we still going for the import of electronic switching system?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : As far as costs are concerned, C DOT system is definitely cheaper than the imported system. But as has been said in the answer, we have developed it and this system is undergoing field trials, at the moment. In the interim period, we need some importation. Actually, the imported technology is already there in Mankhapur Factory of the ITI. Under the French technology, we are developing that switching system. C-DOT system will be cheaper than this. And it is for the immediate requirements and for the Plan target that we have been compelled to import some of the lines from abroad.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : At the very outset, I would like to congratulate the Government because I personally feel that C-DOT has done excellent work, as far as indigenisation goes and curbing of the imports which were always taking place in telecommunications. But as far as communications go and the linkages with the Electronics Ministry, I would like to know, is it advisable to have officers who started in the Electronics Ministry when it was initiated to be there even today. Is that one of the modes of improving communication with other Ministries?

About part (b) of the Question, in the rural areas, unfortunately there is a terrific power shortage and other facilities also are not available like air-conditioning. For some of the electronic exchanges, air-conditioning is a must. Would the Government look into the aspect of renewable forms of energy in these rural areas where there is intermittent power supply.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : As far as the officers are concerned, I think, there is a normal reorganisation and changes going on. As in every Department, there is a mix of the old and the new depending upon the experience they have and the new expertise we require. There is no rigid rule. But we believe in reorganisation and changing personnel from time to time.

The other question raised by the hon. Member is about using non-conventional sources of energy. It is going on. Solar energy is being thought of. But it has not been achieved on a significant scale.

One more point is raised by the hon. Member.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is congratulations.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : Thank you.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : The Department of Electronics and the Electronics Commission were set up when the development of electronics was just taking place. It has so happened over a period of time that electronics has come to everything whether it is heater or whether it is juicer.

So, would the Government now examine what role of the Electronics Commission and the Department of Electronics should play 20 year or 10 years after formation. Now, every Department of the Government has to make a reference and a cross-reference to this Apex Body, the Department of Electronics or the Electronics Commission. They could have their own electronics expertise in their Department which should be able to assess what they need in that direction rather than making cross-references all the time to the Electronics Commission or the Electronics Department who would certify. "This is on ; this is off."

Will this be reviewed in the light of electronics being something of day to day use or hour to hour use almost ?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : Electronics are a very high-level technology. I do not think it would be possible for us to

try to establish in every Ministry, an Electronics Division or the expertise to deal with this. I think, we would be frittering away our resources and we will not receive significant results if we do that. It is necessary to have a very knowledgeable expert body to look into everything and react with every Department. There are Committees and Bodies which have been set up to understand the requirements of these Departments.

I agree with the hon. Member that electronics has entered almost every field of life. But we cannot have electronics expertise for developing these things in every field of life, or Department. Therefore, having a Central mechanism of Electronics Department as well as the Electronics Commission, reacting with the Ministries like the Tele-Communication Ministry and research laboratories and research institutions in an essential requirement for success in this field.

Non-availability of SC/ST Candidates for Recruitment

+

*375. **SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM :**

SHRI A. CHARLES :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in its latest report, the UPSC has observed that it could not recommend any person belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for appointment in case of a number of posts to be filled by interview as no application has been received from candidates belonging to the respective category during 1985-86 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether such a situation arose in the last three years also ; and

(d) the remedial measures proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) and (b). Out of 3022 posts, for which recruitment by interview was made by UPSC during 1985-86, 521 posts were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Of these, only for 69 posts no applications were received from candidates belonging to these categories. The fields in which suitable candidates could not be found mainly related to higher specialisation in Engineering, Medicine and Science and Technology.

(c) Yes Sir. The corresponding figure was 123 for 1982-83, 106 for 1983-84 and 98 for 1984-85 which shows a decreasing trend.

(d) The UPSC has been taking the following steps to recruit as many candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as possible against posts reserved for them :

- Publishing Advertisements in 171 newspapers of various languages all over the country.
- Sending copies of advertisements to Indian Embassies/Missions abroad for circulation.
- Contacting various authorities and institutions in the field including the office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, for sponsoring names of suitable SC/ST candidates.

Every Recruitment Rules contains a provision that the experience prescribed in the rules relaxable at the discretion of the UPSC for the SC/ST candidates for the posts reserved for them. In addition the standard of selection may be relaxed, where necessary, by the UPSC for SC/ST candidates.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, applications were invited from candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 69 posts reserved for these categories. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many

posts were there for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively out of these 69 posts ? How many of these posts were technical and how many were non-technical ? In his reply, the hon. Minister has stated that the report of the Commission for 1985-86 has not yet been received. In 1982-83, the applications for 123 posts were not received from these categories and I agree that in 1983-84 also there is a decreasing trend. But I must say that full publicity should be given in this respect through newspapers. There are local newspapers in which these advertisements do not appear and, as a result, there are many people even today who do not know about it. I agree that applications were not received for technical posts, but I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the same was true of non-technical posts as well ?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, in 1985-86, the Commission recruited against 3022 posts. Out of these posts, 326 were reserved for Scheduled Castes; 167 for Scheduled Tribes and 28 for both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, making a total of 521 posts. As against the 521 posts for which recruitment was done, no applications were received in respect of 69 posts. In my statement, I have said that the corresponding figure for 1982-83 was 123; for 1983-84, it was 106; for 1984-85, it was 98 and for 1985-86 it is 69, which shows that the efforts taken by the Government and the UPSC to publicise these posts, and the special step taken, are bearing fruit. But I would like to say that we will continue to redouble our effort to see that this number 69 is reduced to zero.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, our Prime Minister is very much concerned about Harijans, Adivasis and other weaker sections and he has a serious commitment for them. With this end in view, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government has prepared outline of any programme aimed at increasing the interest of these weaker sections in the field of science and

technology and spreading special type of education among them, so that this backlog is reduced, they are properly groomed to get representation in every field and the Prime Minister's worries are also over?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I agree with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. CHARLES : Sir, I am happy to go through the answer and I am happy that sufficient care has been taken to see that as far as possible, the posts earmarked for recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being filled up and steps are being taken also. I would just like to point out that wherever experience is fixed, the UPSC has laid down rules even to relax experience and qualification also. But along with that, I would like to make one more suggestion. From the answer, we see that it has been mentioned : "the fields in which suitable candidates could not be found mainly related to higher specialisation in Engineering and Medicine..." As you all know, these are specialities and super-specialities. So, the ordinary candidates from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe community may be available with the basic qualification—for example, in the case of Medicine, a Post-Graduate Degree in Medicine, and in the case of Engineering, a Post-Graduate Degree in Engineering. But the difficulty is to get candidates with further super-specialities. In that case, may I know whether the Government will give necessary instructions to the UPSC to select candidates with their basic qualification and to send them for super-specialisation within the period of probation. That will be one more encouragement to these oppressed classes.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Recruitment of Group 'A' and Group 'B' categories is entirely within the purview of the UPSC. The UPSC has the authority to relax the qualifications in suitable cases. Therefore, I don't think it would be proper for the Government to issue a direction that they should relax the Post-Graduate qualification or..

SHRI A. CHARLES : May I correct ? It may be in the nature of advice.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I shall convey the views of hon. Members to the UPSC. It is really the UPSC which has the authority and discretion to relax qualifications in suitable cases.

[Translation]

SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that very few candidates belonging to Harijans and Adivasi are available in the fields of engineering, medicine and science. The hon. Minister has stated that there are three media through which advertisements are released and publicity is made. The first is newspapers. The second is publicity through the Indian embassies abroad. Thirdly, the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is asked to sponsor candidates. Sir, we recently visited North East where we found that besides these specialised fields, candidates belonging to Scheduled Tribes are not available even for general categories of posts. Candidates are not available even for class III and class IV posts. I feel that due publicity is not given for this purpose. A very short time is given for it. Will the hon. Minister consider giving more time for this and evolving some other agency so as to give more and more publicity in Adivasi areas? Will he consider associating M.Ps. with it so that they too could make efforts at their own level?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The UPSC has been taking a number of steps to see that information reaches the far corners of the country. I have, in my statement, referred to publishing advertisements in 171 newspapers, sending copies of advertisements to Embassies and Missions abroad and contacting various authorities and institutions in the field, including the office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In recent years the UPSC has adopted another method, namely, for each discipline and each level, we prepare a list known as the 'Personal Contact List' and write to people on the Personal Contact List to sponsor or encourage

applicants to apply. For example, in a post where chemistry qualification was required, the UPSC prepared a list of professors of chemistry in different universities as well as scientists in different laboratories and wrote to them asking them to sponsor candidates. I think, with this and more steps to be taken, we will be able to bring down the trend further. The trend is a declining trend and we hope to be able to wipe out the arrears in the next few years.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : In Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's regime, Government promised to provide special training for these people, to such of them as expressed their readiness to apply and compete for these positions. I would like to know whether the Government is pursuing that policy and if so, whether they have made any progress in that direction.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : There are pre-examination training centres and coaching centres run by the Ministry of Welfare for people taking the Civil Services Examination. I am not aware, I am not sure, whether there are similar centres for other examinations. I will find out and inform the hon. Member.

Maharashtra-Karnataka border dispute

*376. **DR. DATTA SAMANT :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress achieved so far in resolving the border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka by holding meetings between the Chief Ministers of both the States ;

(b) how many meetings have been held so far ; and

(c) whether Government are considering to hold an opinion poll to resolve the issue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c). The Government of India have always been of the view that this dispute can be resolved only with the willing co-operation of the State Governments

concerned. The Central Government remain in touch with both the State Governments in connection with their bilateral discussions. Central assistance as required in arriving at a mutually acceptable solution to the problem will be rendered.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : I have been hearing this answer in this House for the last so many years. The problem is this. 814 Marathi-speaking villages and towns are put up in Karnataka and 250 Kannada-speaking villages and towns are put up in Maharashtra. We are asking only for balanced adjustment; we are not asking for anything else. Injustice has been done to Maharashtra. The Mahajan Commission's recommendations have not been accepted by this House so far, and that has been reiterated by all the Prime Ministers before. In the last three years whenever this point is discussed, it is said that it is left to be discussed between the two Chief Ministers. The Maharashtra Chief Minister has taken pains to talk three or four times. Now the Chief Minister of Karnataka has flatly refused and has issued a statement that nothing will come out by having the mutual meetings; he is not prepared to discuss the problem with the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. Even the hon. Home Minister tried to see the Chief Minister on this issue. As per my knowledge, he has refused to see regarding this issue. Therefore, what happens to the sentiments of the people living in the border areas of Belgaum and Dharwar ? For how long is the Government going to wait ? What I suggest is : put some time limit for your so-called holy thinking that something will come out. Are you going to put some time limit regarding the discussion between the two Chief Ministers ? If not, are you going to appoint some judge of the Supreme Court to study the Mahajan Committee Report and give fresh recommendations in considering the village as a unit, contiguity of the border and the opinion poll ? Are you going to consider something of that type ?

MR. SPEAKER : Is it a holy question or unholy question ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : As you already know, Mr. Datta Samant

is a very well-known Member and when we cannot put a stop on his speech in the House, how can you put a time limit on the two Chief Ministers? We are doing our best. Our Home Minister is trying to contact both the Chief Ministers. It is a good thing that about many long-standing disputes which are here for long years, our Hon. Member desires that all those long-standing disputes be settled during this year. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. N. G. RANGA : But they are not prepared to accept it.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : But, Sir, our efforts are continuing and our Home Minister is already in contact with the two Chief Ministers. We are trying to persuade them. Let them come to some mutual settlement in whatever way it is possible.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Sir, 3 years have passed, but still, the two Chief Ministers are not meeting. Still, I am hearing the same reply from the Hon. Minister. My only point is, considering the sentiments of the border people, are you going to come to certain solution by fixing some time limit or by going to appoint the Supreme Court Judge? The whole dispute is regarding the Belgaum city. There is no dispute regarding other villages. Marathi speaking people are in the old Belgaum and new Belgaum. Are you going to consider such type of solution to solve this problem?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : It is not true that the Chief Ministers are not meeting. Both Chief Ministers are meeting since 30th July, 1983. Then they met on 14th April, 1984, on 9th December, 1984. *(Interruptions)* They are continuing their discussion. Their problems are continuing. As Mr. Datta Samant wants it, our Home Minister will once again ask them to sit together and discuss it.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE : Sir, I would like to draw the attention to one point of the Hon. Minister. Last time, the delegation had called on the Hon.

Prime Minister and they had been given an assurance that various steps will be taken in this regard. Now Sir, let us not gather the impression that because the Chief Minister of Karnataka belongs to the opposition, Centre is trying to appease them by giving them a longer rope. We request most sincerely to the Home Ministry to finally convince the Chief Minister of Karnataka to be more reasonable to settle the disputes as early as possible. Will Hon. Minister take note of this?

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed any Hon. Member to say anything.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Sir, a delegation met the Prime Minister. And Prime Minister, after a long discussion, told the delegation that what was needed is a viable solution and not centrally imposed solution. Therefore we are trying to find a viable solution. I don't know why the Hon. Members go on asking the same question. We will do our best.

SHRI S.M. GURADDI : May I know at whose instance the Mahajan Commission was appointed; when the Mahajan Commission Report had come, who did not give any respect to it and now who is trying to create disturbance in the border district of Maharashtra and Karnataka?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Again you are going back to the old Mahajan Commission Report whereas we are trying to find a solution.

SHRI S.M. GURADDI : I just asked at whose instance the Mahajan Commission was appointed. I want a straight reply.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The appointment of Mahajan Commission is a long history..(Interruptions) Because there is a difference of opinion, therefore we are trying to find a viable solution.

(Interruptions)

SHRI D. N. REDDY : Any dispute between different States in the country—either border dispute or river dispute or language dispute—is a big hindrance against the concept of national integration. Will the Government think of appointing permanent bodies presided by the Supreme Court judges to sort out differences and to make a legislation that is binding on both the States? Most of these cases are leading to ugly violence. This should be prevented at any cost. Will the Government think on these lines so that these disputes may not go on for years together?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Though this is not strictly relevant to this question, this is a suggestion which can be taken into consideration.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Speaker, without raising any controversial issue, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister—because it is a very delicate issue, I don't want to raise any controversy..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you doing like that. I will allow you when your turn comes.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let him listen to me as to what I am saying.. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You are interested in emphasizing your point and he is interested in his (Interruptions) I will give you a chance, don't worry.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Without raising any controversy, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that both the people

of Karnatka as well as Maharashtra feel that this issue is not being settled because it is a legitimate responsibility of the Centre and that has aggravated the situation. Therefore, will the Centre take its legitimate responsibility and try to settle the issue?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : So far as the legitimate responsibility of the Centre is concerned, we are here and we will discharge our responsibility. We want to give a free and full opportunity to the State Governments of Maharashtra and Karnataka to come to some viable solution. If there is anybody who is shirking the responsibility, who is not at all capable of discharging the responsibility, it is the Janata Party whose Chief Minister is ruling there and who has a very strange kind of situation. There is no uniformity of opinion between President of the All India Party, their Leader in the House and the Chief Minister of the State. I appeal to the Hon. Member...(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Are the President of the Indian National Congress and the Congress-I President of the State holding the same view? (Interruptions) President of the Janata party is not a member of this House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I want to say.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Dandavate, has come to see me on a number of occasions on this particular issue. I would like him to continue to come to see me. The doors are always open but I would also request him to bring his Janata party Chief Minister from Karnataka with him when he comes to see me on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, we have to refrain from mentioning any other thing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : Sir, it was at the instance of State of Maharashtra that the Mahajan Commission was appointed and all the three States concerned, namely, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Kerala had given an undertaking that they would be bound by the decision of the Mahajan Commission. I would like to know whether it is a fact that they had given the undertaking and why is it that the Government of India has not implemented the decision of Mahajan Commission so far ? The Government of India has no other option except to direct all the concerned States to accept the Mahajan Commission report. I would like to know whether Government of India is prepared to give direction to all the concerned States to accept the Mahajan Commission report ?

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, the stand of the Government of India has been emphatically stated by my distinguished colleague in answer to the question.

Recruitment of Staff for Daman and Diu

*377. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister. of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government employees of the erstwhile Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu were given option to choose to serve either under Government of Goa or that of Union Territory of Daman and Diu ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether there are any employees of Goa Government presently serving under the Union Territory of Daman and Diu ;

(d) if so, their number ;

(e) whether requests for their early transfer to Goa have been kept pending due to lack of employees in the Union Territory of Daman and Diu ; and

(f) the details of the arrangements made by Union Government to recruit necessary staff in the Union Territory's administration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (f). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) to (f). Part VIII containing Sections 59 to 62 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Act, 1987 (No. 18 of 1987) deals with service matters of the new State of Goa and the new Union Territory of Daman and Diu. There is no specific provision as such in the said Act requiring an option from the employees for their final allocation to State of Goa or the new Union Territory of Daman and Diu. However, before the appointed day, the erstwhile Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu had obtained from the employees their preferences so as to know the number of employees seeking transfer from Daman and Diu to the new State of Goa and vice versa. In pursuance thereof, about 52 employees who had opted for Goa have been transferred from the Union Territory of Daman and Diu to Goa. Preferences of the employees are kept in view while making final allocation of staff to respective State or U.T. with the approval of the Central Government as per the provisions of the said Act. An Advisory Committee, if necessary, would also be constituted to decide the final allocation and deal with representations in this regard. If some vacancies arise after completion of the exercise, action to fill up such vacancies would be taken up in accordance with Recruitment Rules.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Section 59(2) of the Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Act, 1987 provides :

"The strength and composition of the State Cadre of Goa shall, on and from the appointed day, be such as is determined by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government."

There is also a provision for the constitution of advisory committee for the purpose of looking after service matters of Goa. I would like to know when this advisory committee will be constituted, its composition and what work will it be doing ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Shantaram Naik is always constructive in his supplementaries. As per that order we are soon constituting the advisory committee. Its composition and membership shall be decided very soon.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, when Goa State Cadre will be formed it is but natural that Government servants of the respective areas should find a representation in that cadre. We have only 3 IAS officers in the whole of India. Two IAS officers are with the State of Maharashtra and one with the State of Tamil Nadu. There is only one with the Union Territory Cadre. I would like to know in case they desire to serve on Goa cadre whether he will do anything to see to it that their services even if they be on deputation are made available to the Government of Goa ?

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Naik I do not agree with you on that. Let there be inter-change.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Mr. Naik, why don't you like to have new IAS officers in Goa ?

SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI : Sir, it was decided during the Home Minister's Advisory Committee for Dadra & Nagar Haveli meeting held on 20th October 1987 that since Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu were small neighbouring Union Territories, the Government employees should be inter-transferable from one Union Territory to the other in the interest of both economy and efficiency.

So, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister what is the present position of this proposal and how much time will be required to finalise this proposal.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : That is being considered.

P.M.'s Discussion with Sri Lankan President

***378 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister had a discussion with the Sri Lankan President on a proposed bilateral treaty on defence and foreign policy between the two countries ; and

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, of course, it is Government's prerogative to avoid giving information to the House if they want to. At the time when the Sri Lankan President was passing through Delhi last month, he had some talks with the Government at the highest level. It was widely reported, not that there had been a discussion of any such proposal, that the Sri Lankan President had brought with him a proposal for a bilateral treaty. Now, that information may or may not be correct if he had brought a proposal with him which was, for some reason or the other not actually discussed or it may not have been discussed because our Government did not think it worth discussing or there may not have been enough time. But I would like to know one thing in the long-term security interests of our country apart from the immediate issues with which we are already so deeply involved, the question of the Tamil rights in Sri Lanka, the question of stopping the fighting and all that—that I am not going into just now. My question is mainly concerned with the long-term strategic interests of our country. Therefore, I would like to know whether in view of the fact that one Minister of the Sri Lankan Government—I have forgotten his name at the moment—had issued a state-

ment subsequently saying that there has been a lot of talk, that we have given some sort of assurance to the Government of India that these foreign elements, who have been brought into Sri Lanka, will be sent away and so on and he said that this is all wrong; these people will continue to be here whether they are British mercenaries or Israelis or whatever. It was a sort of a defiant statement that he made. Now we don't know—the House does not know—exactly what kind of assurances or whether any assurances at all, were orally expressed during various talks which have been held between the two Governments about the future non-involvement of Sri Lanka with certain foreign elements and forces who are definitely hostile to us and whose presence we consider in that island to be not conducive to the long-term security and peace of this region.

So, I would like to know what exactly is the position regarding this question of a long-term treaty. Whether our Government considers it desirable that we should work to bring about some sort of a long-term treaty with Sri Lanka, a bilateral treaty, which would cover these areas of defence and foreign affairs. If so, what steps are being taken? If not, why not?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : Like the Hon'ble Member, I like to use words with great care and precision, having been brought up a diplomat. The meticulous definition of a 'diplomat' is : A diplomat is a man who thinks twice before saying nothing.

I would like to answer you very carefully. No proposal was brought by the distinguished President of Sri Lanka with regard to the treaty that you mentioned. With regard to the statement made by Mr. Gamini Dissanayake, the interview was a very long one. It is a full-blooded support to the Sri Lanka agreement of which he was of the principal architects. When he was pressed by the correspondent of a particular paper on this issue of the presence of certain outside elements within Sri Lanka, he made some observations. We thought that these observations might not have been made. We drew his attention to this, but there was no *malafide* in that. That is what I am trying to say. If

you read the letters which are annexed to that agreement, you will find that this particular matter is mentioned there that these outside elements will have to leave Sri Lanka. We are in touch with the Sri Lanka Government on this matter. With regard to the larger question of the treaty, it is a hypothetical question. I appreciate your wanting an assurance but I cannot comment on a hypothetical matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would like to know whether the Government has ruled out altogether the possibility or the desirability of working for bringing about such a bilateral treaty or whether they simply do not consider the present situation and time to be opportune for it because we are involved in all sorts of problems and at the moment the problems which are there seem to be insoluble. Is that the reason or is it on principle that these two countries, both of whom are non-aligned countries, both of whom are neighbours, very close to each other, have ruled out the concept of any long term defence and friendship treaty or co-operation treaty between the two countries?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : With great respect, I would like to be as careful as I can be. There is no proposal at the moment with the Sri Lankan Government although it has been speculated in the Press. With regard to the specific question that the hon. Member has asked whether in the view of the Government of India *per se* such an arrangement is aye or nay, I don't think really that I can answer him at the moment. I think it is a hypothetical question. If and when a proposal is made, we will look at it with all possible care and bear in mind our interests.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : The agreement that was arrived between Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and President Jayewardene was a model to others because for the first time the two non-aligned nations, without resorting to war, by negotiation, they entered into it. I would like to know from the Minister whether the talks which took place between our Prime Minister and President Jayewardene were continued in an effort to improve our bilateral relations and form a basis which will form another model to other countries on the long-term basis.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : All I can say is that I entirely agree with Mr. Bhatia. The objective of this agreement was manifold. It was bilateral but also it guaranteed the independence, unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity of Sri Lanka. It aimed at securing a rightful place in society for Tamilians, for the rights of our Tamil brothers and sisters which have been denied to them. It also took care of the problems of our security environment. That is why we had the agreement and that is why the agreement has received an almost universal, international support. This agreement is of special nature between the two non-aligned, sovereign, independent countries.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Irrespective of whether President Jayewardene brought any proposals or not, this type of an agreement implicit in the exchange of letters between the Prime Minister and the President of Sri Lanka which are coordinates or codicils to the 29th July agreement. You are a diplomat. You should know some English. Why don't you understand it? I would like to know whether we have any fundamental objection to the formalisation of this into a full-fledged foreign policy and defence agreement between the two countries.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : You were an ambassador and you know, the answer

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We require the answer. What is the answer? The House is entitled to know the answer.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you make a noise? There is nothing to be agitated about it. It would have come in the normal course had you asked for it.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, his question is very specific and the Minister should reply to it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : I have said earlier in reply to the question raised by the hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta, that this remains a hypothetical question. When it is raised in a specific way, we will look at it very carefully bearing in mind our national interest and our security environment. I cannot say more than that and you should appreciate it.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, the President Jayewardene before coming to attend the SAARC meeting announced in Sri Lanka that he and our Prime Minister are going to have an annexure to the Agreement dated 29th July, 1987. It was, of course, denied by the Government of India saying that there is no annexure to the Agreement. But then he insisted on saying that actually the Sri Lankan Government wants an annexure to the Agreement as far as the Defence and foreign policies are concerned. Subsequently, when he came to Delhi on 5th November, 1987, he himself said to the Press that actually the Sri Lankan Government wants to have a further Agreement, if not bilateral, a tri-lateral Agreement with the Government of India. I would like to know whether it is true or not?

The Agreement dated 29 July, 1987 has been criticised by the Sri Lanka Prime Minister, Shri Premadasa and the Security Minister, Shri Laliath Athulathmudali. It has appeared in today's newspaper also and I quote :

"The number of people who say the Accord is finished or dead has increased" and also "That the Indian Peace Keeping Force that were sent to protect the population of Jaffna was now under severe criticism by the people of Jaffna".

So, not only Shri Premadasa but Shri Athulathmudali also criticised the Agreement. I would like to know whether the Indian Government is taking any step to see that the Agreement dated the 29 July is implemented or not?

AN HON. MEMBER : He is not an Ambassador; so, you please give answer to his question.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : The last portion of your question relates to the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement. The question that we are discussing is the one raised by Shri Indrajit Gupta about the Indo-Sri Lankan Defence Treaty.

Regarding your first question, as I have earlier said, the question of signing the Defence Treaty between India and Sri Lanka was not raised during the President Jayewardene's discussion with the Prime Minister when the former was in Delhi on return from Kathmandu.

Now, regarding the statement that you have read out from the Newspaper, it relates to a different question and I do not think I should comment on this. We have our views on it but this does not relate to the question of the Defence Treaty which we are discussing at the moment.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Recently according to the provisions of the Accord, The Sri Lanka Government passed the Administrative Council Bill. As far as my understanding goes, the Government of India has expressed its dissatisfaction regarding some of the provisions of this Bill. Even moderate Tamil opinion is against this Bill. I would like to know whether the Government of India intends to continue talks with Sri Lankan Government regarding the provisions in the Bill?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : The Question No. 378 is very clear :

“(a) whether the Prime Minister had a discussion with the Sri Lankan President on a proposed bilateral treaty on defence and foreign policy between the two countries ; and

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof ?”

And my Answer is :

“(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.”

Now, the question which you have asked relates to the Indo-Sri Lanka Agree-

ment. Please ask me the question next time and I will give you full details.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Ground Water Reserves in West Rajasthan

***379. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether ground water reserves have been located in arid regions around Jaisalmer in West Rajasthan ;

(b) whether any assessment has been made of these water resources ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Potential ground water zones have been delineated in a number of districts in Western Rajasthan including Jaisalmer.

(c) Yer, Sir. Replenishable ground water resource potential of Jaisalmer district has been assessed as 143 2 million cubic metres per annum. Groundwater potential of the remaining districts of Western Rajasthan, namely, Jalore, Barmer, Bikaner, Sikar, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali and Sri Ganganagar taken together has been estimated as about 4400 million cubic metres per annum.

Chinese Roads along Pak Borders

***380. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :**

SHRI V. SOBHANADREE-SWARA RAO :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the Chinese roads along Pak borders being ready ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter and the initiative taken to defend the Indian borders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Government are aware of Chinese road-building activities near the Sino-Pak border.

(b) Government maintain a constant vigil on all developments having a bearing on the country's security. Government have repeatedly protested to the Governments of China and Pakistan on the construction of the Karakoram Highway and the opening of the Khunjerab Pass. These have made very clear India's position on the question of Chinese assistance to Pakistan in constructing roads in portions of Indian territory under the illegal occupation of Pakistan.

Establishment of "Designated Courts" under Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987

*381. SHRI H.A. DORA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the "Designated Courts" as contemplated in Section 9 of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987 have been established ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). According to information furnished by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations the position of establishment of designated courts is as follow :—

States/UTs that have reported establishment of Designated Courts.

1. Andhra Pradesh	All Sessions Courts at Dist. Headquarters
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have been declared Designated Courts under the TADA Act, 1987.

2. Jammu & Kashmir	2
3. Goa	1
4. Haryana	4
5. Manipur	1
6. Punjab	4
7. Rajasthan	1
8. Uttar Pradesh	3
9. Chandigarh Admn.	1
10. Delhi Admn.	3

States/UTs that have reported that no Designated Courts have been set up.

1. Bihar
2. Tamil Nadu
3. Tripura
4. Andaman & Nicobar Island
5. Lakshadweep
6. Pondicherry

Information from the remaining States/UTs is awaited.

Review of Purchases through Embassies

*382. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

DR. G.S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to review the present system of purchase and

inspection of items procured for various Government organisations through embassies abroad ;

(b) whether the present system has been found unsatisfactory ; and

(c) if so, the details of the changes, if any, Government propose to make in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(b) No, Sir. The present system is working satisfactorily.

(c) Does not arise.

Detection of Foreigners in Assam

*383. SHRI SUDARSAN DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreigners detected and deported from Assam ;

(b) the number of cases referred to the Tribunal ;

(c) whether Union Government are aware that Indian citizens are being harassed during the process of detection of foreigners in Assam ;

(d) if so, the steps Union Government have taken in this regard to safeguard the rights of the Indian citizens ;

(e) the number of persons who have been deported to Bangladesh in the name of foreigners and whether the deported persons were handed over to the Bangladesh Government or not ; and

(f) if not, what is the position of those people ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) According to the State Government 3637 foreigners have been expelled from Assam since the Assam Accord upto September, 1987,

(b) Upto September, 1987, 15292 cases had been referred to the Foreigners Tribunals and 8094 cases referred to the Illegal Migrants (Determination) Tribunals.

(c) and (d). Several complaints have been received regarding harassment of Indian citizens in the process of detection of foreigners in Assam. These complaints have been referred to the State Government for appropriate remedial action. The need for safeguarding the rights of the Indian citizens and to prevent any harassment to them has been impressed on the State Government.

(e) and (f). The foreigners mentioned in reply to (a) above were pushed across the border.

[Translation]

Clearance to Irrigation Projects from Madhya Pradesh

*384. SHRI MANKURAM SODI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of medium and major irrigation projects from Madhya Pradesh pending for clearance ; and

(b) if so, the details of the projects and the reasons for delay in giving the clearance in each case separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Comments on ten major and five medium projects received from Madhya Pradesh have been sent for their compliances. These projects are as under.

Major projects

1. Arpa
2. Bargi Multipurpose
3. Kolar
4. Omkareshwar Multipurpose

5. Thanwar Tank
6. Pench Diversion
7. Rajghat Canal
8. Narmada Sagar
9. Mahan
10. Man.

Medium projects

1. Bah
2. Sutiapat
3. Gej
4. Barchar
5. Mahuar.

[English]

Separation of religion from Politics

*385. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a Bill for separation of religion from politics; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The question of separating religion from politics is a sensitive matter. The Government is considering this matter in depth from various angles.

Artificial rains

*386. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether an ambitious project prepared by the Indian Meteorological Department in 1975 to cause artificial rain is lying in cold storage;

(b) whether the report with a financial outlay of Rs. 10 crores had raised hopes of

getting artificial rain for drinking water and generate hydel power as in USA and USSR; and

(c) the salient features of the report and the steps proposed in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir.

In August 1974 a report of the Working Group on Rain Making Experiment set up by the Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation recommended setting up of an Indian Weather Modification Organisation during the 5th & 6th Five Year Plan periods with a financial outlay of Rs. 10.5 crores spread over a period of 9 years.

Several steps have been initiated from time to time for promoting research and applications in the area of weather modification.

(b) and (c). The salient features of the report were to establish an Indian Weather Modification Agency for developing prototype techniques for enhancing rainfall by aerial cloud seeding, dynamic cloud seeding, suppression of hail, dispersal of fog, etc. Promotion of basic research in cloud physics and modelling at research institutes and universities was also recommended.

The experiments conducted by the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology over a period of about 10 years in Sirur and Baramati regions of Maharashtra are in the process of critical evaluation.

Shooting incident in Delhi

*387. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE :

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons killed and injured during the shooting incident in South Delhi on 20 October, 1987;

(b) the number of terrorists involved in the shooting incident killed and arrested by the police;

(c) whether an enquiry has been initiated into the incident;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to check recurrence of such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (e). In the incident of indiscriminate firing by 3 terrorists in South Delhi area on the evening of the 20 October, 1987, 11 persons were killed and 8 sustained injuries. One of the terrorists was also killed. 3 cases have been registered and investigation entrusted to the Special Branch of Delhi Police.

To meet the increasing threat of terrorism in Delhi, 104 additional PCR jeeps and 310 motorcycles have been sanctioned for the Delhi Police Control Room. The setting up of 25 more police stations including one at Chittaranjan Park, 12 more police Sub-Divisions and 3 more police districts, have also been sanctioned recently. These sanctions involve creation of about 12,000 more posts and purchase of nearly 668 more vehicles for the Delhi Police.

The Delhi Police have set up 100 pickets at strategic points with strong barricades and personnel equipped with automatic weapons and wireless sets. An operational cell to deal with terrorists has already been set up. Regular coordination meetings are held with the authorities of neighbouring States and the intelligence agencies to monitor the activities of terrorists. The Delhi Police personnel have also been trained in the use of modern weapons and regular firing practice is imparted.

Exodus from Fiji

***388, SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :**

SHRI S. M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Fiji Indians are leaving that country in the wake of recent events there as reported in the Statesman of 4 November, 1987 ;

(b) if so, whether Government expects another refugee problem on its hands; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to stem this tide ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Government has seen reports about Fiji Indians migrating to other countries.

(b) and (c). There is no evidence of any tendency on the part of Fiji Indians wanting to migrate to India.

Visit of Indian delegation to Moscow for working group meet on irrigation

***389. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :**

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

Will the Minister of **WATER RESOURCES** be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indian delegation visited Moscow for a meeting of the Working Group on Co-operation in the field of irrigation and water management recently; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion held ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). An Indian Delegation visited Moscow for the first Meeting of the Working Group in October, 1987. At the end of the meeting a Protocol identifying areas of Scientific and Technical Cooperation in the Water Resources Sector was signed. A Work Plan for the year 1988 and 1989 for an exchange of technical personnel and for joint research works has also been drawn up.

[Translation]

Unlicensed Arms

***390. SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have urged upon the State Governments to take stringent measures to check the sale and possession of unlicensed arms; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Central Government have suggested several measures to the State Governments and U.T. Administrations to curb clandestine activities connected with arms including illegal sale and possession thereof, from time to time. These measures enjoined upon them to :

- (i) Organise effective surprise checks on the licensed manufacturers and dealers;
- (ii) Investigate theft/losses of arms and ammunition from various sources;
- (iii) Set up specialised investigating Units where the crime is rampant;
- (iv) Entrust important cases of serious nature to the Central Bureau of Investigation;
- (v) Set up appropriate machinery to collect intelligence with

regard to illicit manufacture and trafficking in arms and ammunition; and

- (vi) Submit periodical returns to the Central Bureau of Investigation and the Ministry of Home Affairs to evaluate such data and take appropriate remedial measures.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in IAS and IPS

***391. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of officers in Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service, respectively and the total number of officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, separately, in each of the services;

(b) the reasons for shortfall of SCs/STs, if any ; and

(c) what special steps have been taken to fill the reserved vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The position, as on 1.10.1987, in respect of the Indian Administrative Service, and as on 1.1.1987 in respect of the Indian Police Service is :

IAS			IPS		
Total No. of officers	No. of officers belonging to Scheduled Castes	No. of officers belonging to Scheduled Tribes	Total No. of officers	No. of officers belonging to Scheduled Castes	No. of officers belonging to Scheduled Tribes
4707	528	273	2439	289	106

(b) Shortfall, as far as reservation is concerned, can only be in respect of the vacancies in the direct recruitment quota in which there is reservation for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As far as the IAS is concerned, there is no shortfall. There has been no shortage of SC/ST candidates for appointment to the IPS but there has been some shortfall because the candidates who were offered appointment to the same did not join.

(c) Direct recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service is made through the Civil Services Examination held annually by the Union Public Service Commission. In order to attract more Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates to fill the reserved vacancies, various concessions such as relaxation in upper age limit, relaxation in number of chances and exemption from payment of fee are allowed. Assistance to take the examination is also rendered to these candidates through the Pro-Recruitment Coaching Centres. Relaxed standards are applied in the written examination if sufficient number of these candidates are not available for the Personality Test. These candidates are interviewed separately so that they are not judged on the rigid standards applied to the general category candidates. Further, unfilled reserved vacancies, if any, in a recruitment year are carried forward to three subsequent recruitment years.

[English]

Setting up of Software Industrial Estates

*392. SHRI S. M. GURADDI :

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up software industrial estate with satellite facilities ; and

(b) if so, the main points of the proposed plan including the locations where these units will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes Sir. The Government have plans to set up Technology Parks for Software Development using satellite links.

(b) An investment amount of Rs. 5 crores initially has been projected for setting up of the Technology Parks including cost of the earth station. It is proposed to set up three Technology Parks at Bhubaneswar, Pune and Bangalore in the first phase and at Chandigarh in the next phase. Such Centres would cater to the requirements of software development units for 100% export.

Indo-US Initiatives

*393. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the nine initiatives agreed to between the Prime Minister of India and US President during the former's recent visit to the USA with a view to strengthen the bilateral relations between the two countries ; and

(b) the follow up steps taken to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) During Prime Minister's visit to Washington the following bilateral initiatives were taken : to extend the Science and Technology Initiative for three years beyond 1988 ; to encourage and expansion in bilateral trade ; to hold regular bilateral consultations to ensure that US super-computer exports to India reflect the pace of advancing technology ; to take bilateral action to stem drug trafficking and abuse ; to explore avenues in the field of defence-related technologies ; to undertake cooperative research in

agriculture; to increase the availability of educational resources about one country in the other; to encourage Parliamentary exchanges; and to establish a programme of fellowships in research institutions in both countries.

(b) These are being followed up at official in both countries.

Bangladesh Infiltrators from Pakistan

3790. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Bangladeshi nationals are continuously infiltrating into India from Pakistan and a substantial number of them are staying in Amritsar, Delhi, Bombay and in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to send them back ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Owing to historical and socio-economic reason some infiltration does take place into India from Pakistan through the border. During the period from January to September, 87 BSF had apprehended 2879 illegal entrants on Indo-Pakistan border out of which 2174 were pushed back and the remaining 705 were handed over to the State Police concerned for taking necessary action under the law. It may be possible that a few Bangladeshi nationals are illegally staying in Amritsar, Delhi, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh. However, Government have no reports about any large number of Bangladeshi nationals staying in these places.

(c) Standing instructions to the State Governments/UT Administration already exist for apprehending illegal Bangladesh nationals within their State/UT and handing them over to Inspector General, BSF Calcutta for being pushed back into Bangladesh.

Cut in allocation for Juvenile Justice Act, 1986

3791. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make a cut in the allocation for implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pension to Jawans of Sikh Squadron of the 21st Central India Horse

3792. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether over one hundred Jawans belonging to the Sikh Squadron of the 21st Central India Horse Corps had refused to obey in 1940 the orders for boarding the ship to avoid fighting for the British ;

(b) if so, whether about one hundred of those Jawans were sanctioned in 1972 freedom fighters' pensions having suffered vigorous imprisonment till 1946 when they were released on the eve of Independence ;

(c) if so, whether their pensions were suddenly stopped in 1975 ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) whether the affected pensioners have since filed a writ petition in Delhi High Court ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (e). The question of recognition of the Mutiny in the Sikh Squadron of the 21st Central India Horse in 1940 has been considered by the Government at length and it has been decided not to recognise the Mutiny for the purpose of grant of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension. Only 31 persons belonging to the 21st Central India Horse had applied for grant of pension earlier and were granted pension erroneously. Since this Mutiny has not

been recognised for the purpose of grant of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension, the pensions in all these cases were suspended when this error came to notice. These affected persons have filed a joint Writ Petition in the High Court of Delhi and the matter is sub-judice at present.

Periodical Testing of Radiation Level

3793. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are regularly/periodically testing the vegetation around nuclear power stations for possible increase in radiation levels ; and

(b) if so, details of periodicity of tests and the rate of increase in the radiation levels, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) In areas lying within 1.6 kms. to 3 kms. of Power Stations testing is done on weekly basis, in areas between 3 kms. to 10 kms. testing is done twice a month and in areas beyond 10 kms. upto 30 kms. testing is done every three months. Monitoring results in and around the Power Stations confirm that there is no increase in radioactivity levels in vegetation, milk, fish, meat and other agricultural products etc. in the vicinity of the plants.

Contributions to Africa Fund

3794. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount contributed so far towards the Africa Fund and the name of the donor countries ;

(b) the amount out of this spent so far ; and

(c) how far the activities of the Special Committee invested with the responsibility of organising musical soirees all over the world has helped in raising the funds for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) A list of countries who have so far contributed to AFRICA Fund is given in the statement below.

(b) Most of the contributions to the AFRICA Fund are in kind. Therefore, donor countries are in the process of identifying projects from the Plan of Action and the list of projects submitted by the Frontline States and liberation movements for bilateral implementation in consultation with the recipient countries. Donor countries have been requested to keep the Fund Committee informed.

In so far as India's contribution of Rs. 52 crores, India has arranged to supply some transport equipment and medicines to Tanzania valued approximately at Rs. 4 crores. Orders worth Rs. 1.5 crores for supply of essential goods to the ANC have been placed on STC. Other projects are in various stages of implementation in consultation with the recipients.

(c) The Ministry of External Affairs has not set up any Special Committee.

Statement

Contributions pledged to AFRICA Fund

India	Rs. 500 million	(in kind)
Nigeria	US \$ 15 million	(in kind)
Peru	US \$ 10 million	(in kind)

Algeria	US \$ 10 million	(in kind)
Yugoslavia	US \$ 12 million	(in kind)
Argentina	US \$ 3 million	(in kind)
Congo	CFA 100 million	(in kind)
France	FF 20 million	(in kind)
Barbados	Bd \$ 100,000	(in cash)
Djibouti	US \$ 10,000	(in cash)
Italy	Lira 4 billion	(in kind)
Libya	US \$ 10 million /	(50% in cash 50% in kind)
Guyana	US \$ 5000	(in cash)
USSR	Roubles 65 million	(in kind)
Afganistan	US \$ 5000	(in cash)
Nicargua	US \$ 50,000	(in cash)
Nauru	Aus. \$ 10,000	(in cash)
Bangladesh	US \$ 10,000	(in cash)
Mauritius	Rs. (M) 500,000	(in cash)
Maldives	US \$ 1,000	(in cash)
Norway	NK 10 million	(in kind)
Uganda	US \$ 100,000	(in cash)
Philippines	US \$ 500	(in cash)
Pakistan	Pak Rs. 50 million	(in kind)
Sweden	SK 140 million	(in kind)
Cyprus	US \$ 100,000	(in kind)
Brunei	US \$ 100,000	(in cash)
Egypt	US \$ 2 million	(in kind)
Nepal	US \$ 25,000	(in cash)
Malaysia	US \$ 2 million	(in kind)
PDR Yemen	US \$ 150,000	(in cash)

Laos	US \$ 7000	(in cash)
Vietnam	US \$ 10,000	(in kind)
Jordan	US \$ 5,000	(in cash)
Czechoslovakia	KSC 5 million	(in kind)

Chief Justices/Judges of High Courts

4. Calcutta 2

3795. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

5. Delhi 1

(a) the names of High Courts whose Chief Justices are from within the State or region of jurisdiction ;

6. Gauhati --

(b) the number of judges from outside the State or region of jurisdiction in each High Court ; and

7. Gujarat 1

8. Himachal Pradesh 1

(c) the procedure for transfer of a High Court Judge from one High Court to another ?

9. Jammu & Kashmir 1

10. Karnataka 1

11. Kerala 1

12. Madhya Pradesh 2

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) As on 1.12.87, the High Courts of Delhi, Guwahati and Jammu & Kashmir are having Chief Justices from within their own High Courts.

13. Madras 1

14. Orissa 1

15. Patna 2

16. Punjab & Haryana 1

(b) A statement showing the number of Judges (including Chief Justices) in position in each High Court from outside as on 1.12.87 is given below.

17. Rajasthan 1

18. Sikkim 2

(c) Transfers of Judges from one High Court to another are made in terms of Article 222 of the Constitution in consultation with the Chief Justice of India.

Total : 21

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of High Court	Judges from outside (As on 1.12.87)
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1. Allahabad 1

2. Andhra Pradesh 1

3. Bombay 1

Developmental Programmes for Tribals

3796. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of developmental programmes launched by Union Government for the welfare of tribals ; and

(b) the achievements of these programmes during the last three years State/ U.T. wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The developmental programmes executed for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes since the beginning of Fifth Five Year Plan cover all sectors relevant to tribal development and include programmes for provision of drinking water, educational, health and nutritional facilities, credit and marketing, soil conservation measures and land reclamation, cottage and small scale industries, horticulture, dairy development and other schemes under poverty alleviation programmes like IRDP and employment gene-

rating programme such as NREP and RLEGP. These programmes are implemented, as on date, through 184 Integrated Tribal Development Projects, 284 pockets under Modified Areas Development Approach, 47 Clusters and 73 Projects for Primitive Tribal communities in 17 States and 2 Union Territories.

(b) The State/Union Territory-wise information on the number of tribal families economically assisted through the developmental programmes during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given in the statement below.

Statement

No. of families assisted

States/U.Ts.	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1. Andhra Pradesh	69865	74400	107907
2. Assam	75954	21151	20431
3. Bihar	166548	122753	130352
4. Gujarat	78904	66995	75858
5. Himachal Pradesh	5218	3804	5274
6. Karnataka	9113	12145	10954
7. Kerala	6157	3433	6711
8. Madhya Pradesh	254515	196490	241862
9. Maharashtra	93269	89009	81948
10. Manipur	10429	4539	4500
11. Orissa	154239	113299	143000
12. Rajasthan	67372	61726	86616
13. Sikkim	1938	2800	3809
14. Tamil Nadu	11235	10059	11845
15. Tripura	18750	9730	11800
16. Uttar Pradesh	3155	4496	3373
17. West Bengal	72555	74228	80677
18. A & N Islands	896	1059	918
19. Goa, Daman & Diu	976	741	598
	1081088	872857	1028427

Economic Advancement of SCs/STs

3797. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the physical target set during 1986-87 for the economic advancement of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families under point 11(A) of the Twenty Point Programme ;

(b) the achievement made during that year ;

(c) the various steps taken for the economic advancement of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; and

(d) the physical target set for the year 1987-88 under Point 11(A) of the Twenty Point Programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). The physical target set during 1986-87 for the economic advancement of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families under Point 11 of the Twenty Point Programme and the achievements made during that year are as follows :

	Target	Achievement
Scheduled Castes	19,32,115	23,50,753
Scheduled Tribes	8,34,537	10,27,953

(c) The main strategies adopted for the economic advancement of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are (i) Special Component Plans of States and Central Ministries for Scheduled Castes and (ii) Tribal Sub Plans of both States and Central Ministries for Scheduled Tribes. There is Special Central Assistance by way of additionality to both Special Component Plans and Tribal Sub Plans. The Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Development Corporations, wherever they exist, are being utilised in mobilising institutional resources. The approach in so far as economic support for Scheduled Castes is

concerned is largely family oriented. For the Scheduled Tribes the focus is also on families, but to a considerable extent through area development approach. The economic support programmes taken up for both the groups include agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, village and cottage industries, sericulture and small businesses.

(d) The physical targets set for the year 1987-88 under Point 11 of the Twenty Point Programme are :—

Scheduled Castes : 20,43,181 families

Scheduled Tribes : 8,05 791 families

Exclusion of Non-Tribals from Electoral Rolls by Tribes Advisory Councils

3798. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Tribes Advisory Councils formed under Schedule V of the Constitution can recommend the exclusion of non-tribals from the electoral rolls in the tribal areas to evacuate non-tribals to prevent illegal felling of trees and tribal unrest ; and

(b) if not, whether suitable instructions are proposed to be issued in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, it shall be the duty of the Tribes Advisory Council to advise on such matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State as may be referred to them by the Governor.

Infiltrations from Eastern and Western Border

3799. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of infiltrators in India during each of the last two years from Eastern and Western borders separately;

(b) how many of them are from Bangladesh and the action taken to deport them back ; and

(c) how many of them have been deported during the last one year ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). On account of various social, economic and historical reasons, infiltration takes place from Pakistan and Bangladesh through borders. The BSF apprehends persons who try to cross the border illegally. Out of those apprehended, the persons who are suspec-

ted of indulging in smuggling cattle lifting, spying etc. are handed over to the State police authorities concerned and the remaining are pushed back. It is for the State Government concerned to whom the BSF hands over the persons apprehended, to investigate, establish the identity and nationality of the infiltrators, prosecute and take necessary action under the law and finally to deport them after their sentences of imprisonment are over. A statement furnishing information about number of infiltrators apprehended, handed over to State police and pushed back during the years 1985 and 1986 is given below.

Statement

State	Apprehended at the border	1985 Pushed back	Handed over to State Police for taking necessary action.	Apprehended at the border	1986 Pushed back	Handed over to State Police for taking necessary action.
1. Jammu & Kashmir	92	4	88	98	3	95
2. Punjab	3420	2962	458	2324	1827	497
3. Rajasthan	1077	791	286	1899	1509	390
4. Gujarat	28	—	28	16	1	15
5. Assam	33	33	—	135	61	74
6. Meghalaya	64	64	—	120	31	89
7. Tripura	200	200	—	1685	1398	291
8. West Bengal	12678	12678	—	23334	20539	2795
9. Mizoram	500	500	—	3121	3063	58

**Proposal to extend the term of
Minority Commission**

3800. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the term of present Minorities Commission ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) and (b). The Minorities Commission which was set up by the Resolution dated 12.1.1978 does not have a limited term. However, the term of office of its Chairman and members would not ordinarily exceed three years.

[Translation]

**Irrigation from Gosikhurd Irrigation
Project of Vidarbha**

3801. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for the irrigation from Indira Sagar (Gosikhurd) Irrigation Project of Vidarbha ;

(b) whether the water from this project will be supplied to the drought prone areas of Chandrapur, Bhandara and Nagpur ;

(c) whether the Government propose to take any steps to pay special attention to complete this project soon keeping in view the famine conditions prevailing in the aforesaid areas ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The State Government proposal envisages annual irrigation of 1.9 lakh hectares in the areas of Chandrapur, Bhandara, and Nagpur districts.

(c) to (e). State Government have made a token provision of Rs. 1 crore for this project in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

[English]

Heavy Water Plants

3802. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether an ambitious programme has been drawn up for nuclear power generation ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the quantity of heavy water required for the purpose ;

(c) the steps envisaged to set up heavy water plants on a crash basis ; and

(d) how far these steps will meet the power requirements in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) It is proposed to instal 10,000 MWe of nuclear electricity generating capacity by 2000 AD.

(b) to (d). The production capabilities of the six operating heavy water plants (at Nangal, Baroda, Tuticorin, Kota, Talcher and Thal) and the two plants under construction (at Manuguru and Hazira) are considered sufficient to meet the requirement of heavy water for this programme.

[Translation]

Completion of Western Kosi Canal

3803. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the digging work on the Western Kosi Canal in Bihar has been completed ;

(b) if not, the progress made in this regard so far and time schedule for its completion ;

(c) whether the construction of siphon system for this canal to carry it across Kamla has been started ;

(d) if so, the time bound programme for its completion and the details thereof ;

(e) if not, the reasons for delay ; and

(f) whether clearance has been given to make this canal pucca upto Shahar Ghat and for taking it upto Binipatti via Bakri Canal in the west-end in the South via Jalle ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Allotment of House Sites in A&N Islands

3804. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of house sites allotted in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands during past three years Tehsil-wise ;

(b) whether all the allottees have been given physical possession ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) Details of house sites allotted during past three years Tehsil-wise are given in the statement below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In some cases, complaints are received against such allotment, which

holds up handing/taking over possession of House sites till such complaints are scrutinised/investigated.

Statement

Name of Tehsil	Year	No. of house sites allotted
1. Diglipur	1984-85	25
	1985-86	49
	1986-87	Nil
		74
2. Mayabunder	1984-85	269
	1985-86	187
	1986-87	45
		501
3. Rangat	1984-85	764
	1985-86	392
	1986-87	363
		1519
4. Ferraganj	1984-85	177
	1985-86	144
	1986-87	1043
		1364
5. Port Blair	1984-85	70
	1985-86	19
	1986-87	183
		272

Discovery of Proteins at Centre for Cellular Molecular Biology

3805. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is global interest in discoveries of two proteins in seminal fluid at Centre for Cellular Molecular Biology, Hyderabad as claimed by its Director ;

(b) whether six nobel laureates have been invited to India to scrutinise these achievements ; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Significant interest has been aroused in international scientific circles in a protein discovered in the bovine seminal fluid by Centre for Cellular Molecular Biology (CCMB)

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Several well-known scientists including Nobel Laureates were invited to participate in scientific meetings arranged at the time of the formal dedication of the Centre for Cellular Molecular Biology's laboratory building complex by the Prime Minister.

"Tangmi" Tribe in ST List

3806. SHRI SUDARSAN DAS : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision on the demand of the "Tangmi" tribal community of Borak Valley in Assam for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c).

Certain proposals in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are under consideration. Further, amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341(2) and 342(2) of the Constitution. The details in this regard cannot be disclosed in public interest.

Untouchability Offences

3807. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps for the speedy trial of untouchability offences ;

(b) whether the states have been advised to set up Special Cells/Squade to supervise prosecution cases under Protection of Civil Rights Act ;

(c) if so, the steps taken by different States in this regard in 1986-87 and in 1987-88 so far ; and

(d) how many cases have been settled and justice done to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these States during that period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. All the State Governments/UT Administrations have been advised to set up Special Cells/Squade and Special Courts for ensuring speedy trial of untouchability offences cases and exercising supervision over prosecutions under Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. So far Nineteen States/ Union Territories with sizable Scheduled Caste populations have already set up such Cells. Special Courts have been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Orissa.

(c) and (d). As required under Section 15(4) of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, a report on the working of this Act and the measures taken by the Centre and State Governments is placed on the

Table of both the houses of Parliament every year. The last report that is for the calendar year 1985 was laid in the Lok Sabha on 18.3.1987 which contains information to the extent of the year 1985. Similar reports covering the period 1986-87 and 1987-88 would be placed when due.

Family Courts

3808. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States where family courts have been set up ; and

(b) the steps taken to set up such family courts in the Union Territories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Family Courts have been set up in the States of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka

(b) Central Government have issued notifications under section 1(3) of the Family Courts Act extending the Act to the Union Territories of Delhi, Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Union territory administrations have been requested to set up Family Courts early.

Implementation of suggestions by National Convention on Water

3809. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Convention on Water was held recently in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken to implement the suggestions made in the convention ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The first National Water Convention, which was a cooperative effort of Government departments, Public Sector agencies and professional institutions and associations, was

held in November, 1987 at New Delhi, to provide a common forum for specialists in concerned disciplines for exchange of ideas on the development and management of water resources. State Governments and other concerned agencies will consider the suggestions made by this convention for implementation.

Nuclear power generation programme in cooperation with USSR and France

3810. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether USSR and France have offered financial and technical cooperation to India in the field of Nuclear Power generation programmes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The technical, economic and other aspects of the Soviet offer are under consideration. The offer of Nuclear Power Plants by France is preliminary in nature and has not yet reached the stage of a formal proposal.

[Translation]

Efforts made to start survey work in Nepal area for construction of Pancheshwar Project

3811. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been making efforts at the diplomatic level to solve the problem in regard to starting the survey work in Nepal area for the construction of Pancheshwar Project and the joint utilisation of water resources by India and Nepal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Nepal Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the discussions held with HMG Nepal in September, 1984, Nepal expressed that they had taken positive steps for expediting feasibility study of the project. This will be taken up again in the next meeting to be held shortly.

[English]

Foreign aid to SAARC

3812. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has strongly opposed any foreign aid to SAARC; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). India's position is not against foreign aid to SAARC *per se* but that SAARC should first use its own resources for each project that it undertakes. Only in those cases where aid for a specific project is not available within the region should external financing be considered at the initiative of SAARC itself.

Employment to handicapped in Public Undertakings

3813. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether certificate issued by the surgeons/physicians of major hospitals recognised by the Indian Medical Council, to the physically handicapped employees are not considered by the Central Public Sector Undertakings for giving special allowance; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) and (b). The certificates issued by the concerned Department of a Government Civil Hospital are accepted for purposes of giving any concessions to the physically handicapped persons by the Central Public Sector Undertakings. If a Govt. Civil Hospital is outside the station of posting, actual travelling allowance to the maximum of TA admissible is reimbursed. The period of journey and stay at such hospital is treated as duty. The certificate issued by any non-governmental hospital is not accepted for such purposes.

Import of Pistols from Sweden

3814. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have entered into a deal with Sweden for purchase of pistols for meeting the requirement of police forces; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Achievements of C-DOT

3815. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the purpose for which centre for Development of Telematics was set up and when it was set up;

(b) the financial provision made for it since its inception to date yearwise; and

(c) the achievements of this institution as compared to the targets fixed and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Center for Development of Telematics (C-DOT) was established in August, 1984 as registered scientific society to develop initially electronic switching systems technology and telematics technology subsequently.

(b) A financial provision of Rs. 35 crores was made for C-DOT's first mission. Year-wise expenditure of the project upto Sept. '87 is as below :

Year	Actual Expenditure	
1984-85	Rs. 1.50 crores	} Total : Rs. 30.67 crores.
1985-86	Rs. 12.61 crores	
1986-87	Rs. 10.94 crores	
1987-88	Rs. 5.62 crores	

(c) C-DOT has practically accomplished its objective by developing a family of digital electronic exchanges, as below, within the stipulated time and amount :

1. 128 Port EPABX — Technology already transferred to over 30 manufacturers and is productionised by over 15 out of them.
 2. 128 Port RAX — Technology under transfer to 10 manufacturers and being productionised by ITI, Bangalore.
 3. 512 Port MAX
 4. 16000 Port MAX System. (initial equipment for 4000 lines)
- } Technology has been developed and field models are under trial at Delhi Cantt. and Ulsoor-Bangalore exchanges respectively.

Besides product development C-DOT has accomplished a great deal in establishment of sophisticated R&D infrastructure, development of human resources, vendor development, technology transfer and productionisation.

[English]

Rural automatic exchanges in Kerala by C-DOT

3816. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some rural automatic exchanges have been installed in Kerala on trial basis by C-DOT;

(b) if so, where these have been installed;

(c) whether any assessment of the performance of these exchanges have been made;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any programme has been formulated for setting up of such exchanges in the rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

(e) It has been programmed to install C-DOT Rural Automatic Exchanges (RAX) in the rural areas.

Funds to States for post matric scholarships

3817. SHRI M. L. JHIKRAM :

SHRI ARVIND NETAM :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government provide funds to States for post-matric scholarships;

(b) if so, whether Government also give permission to States to spend some part of this amount on scholarship administration;

(c) if so, the percentage of the amount allowed to be spent thereon; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) As the scheme is implemented by the State Governments, the expenditure on its administration is met by them from their own funds.

Urban-Rural Disparity in Incomes

3818 DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether 20-Point Programme and other Rural Development schemes are planned to reduce disparities in urban rural incomes ; and

(b) if so, what was the rural and urban per capita income ratio when the 20 Point Programme was initiated and what it is now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) The major thrust of the 20-Point Programme, which was initially started in 1975 and subsequently revised in 1982 and restructured in 1986 is eradication of poverty, raising productivity, reducing income inequalities and removing social and economic disparities and improving the quality of life. The special programmes for rural development namely, Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) are also

aimed at creating self-employment opportunities and wage-employment opportunities in the rural areas and to assist the rural poor in generating higher income. In the Seventh Plan these programmes are being continued at an accelerated pace. Emphasis is also laid on accelerated agricultural growth, developing the potential of dry land farming and adoption of special measures to increase the productivity and income of small and marginal farmers. These programmes will help in reducing disparities in rural and urban incomes.

(b) The ratio of rural-urban per capita income according to estimates compiled for 1970-71 was 1 : 2.4. No corresponding ratio is available for the subsequent years.

[Translation]

Increase in Freedom Fighters Pension

3819. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the pension of the freedom fighters ;

(b) if so, the likely extent of increase ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c). Some suggestions to increase the freedom fighters' pension from Rs. 500/- p.m. to Rs. 750/- p.m. and from Rs. 800/- p.m. to Rs. 1000/- p.m. in the case of ex-Andamans political sufferers have been received by the Government.

Lok Adalats Organised in Muzaffarnagar and Bijnor Districts

3820. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places in Muzaffarnagar and Bijnor districts of Uttar

Pradesh where Lok Adalats were organised indicating the number of times these adalats were organised there ;

(b) the district-wise number of cases disposed of by these Adalats ;

(c) after how many days Lok Adalat is held again at a place where it has been organised earlier ; and

(d) the reasons for not organising even a single Lok Adalat so far in Kairana (Muzaffarnagar) so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : As per information available with the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes,

(a) The position with regard to holding of Lok Adalats/Legal Aid Camps at Muzaffarnagar and Bijnor Districts is as under :

(a) *Legal Aid Camps :*

S. No.	District	Places	Date
1.	Muzaffarnagar	Kukrha	25.2.84
		Rehana	8.9.85
		Shyamali	5.1.86
		HQ Muzaffar- nagar and Kairana	24.5.87
		(b) Lok Adalats	
		Muzaffar- nagar	28.9.86
(a) Legal Aid Camps			
2	Bijnor	Najibabad	31.1.82 15.9.85 19.1.86
		Nagina	28.2.82
		Bijnor HQ	29.7.84
		Kudrabad	10.2.85

Chandpur 19.10.86

(b) *Lok Adalats*

Bijnor HQ 22.12.85
29.3.87

(b) 6534 cases in Muzaffarnagar and 1887 cases in Bijnor were disposed of by Legal Aid Camps and Lok Adalats.

(c) There are no time-limits prescribed. The District Legal Aid Committee arranges to hold Lok Adalats depending upon the circumstances and requirements of the District.

(d) Even though no Lok Adalat has been organised in Kairana, one Legal Aid Camp was organised in Village Shyamali of Tehsil Kairana (Muzaffarnagar) on 5.1.86 and another at Kairana in Munsif Magistrate's Court on 24.5.87.

[English]

Budget allocations for Atomic Energy Programme

3821. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of Science Budget spent on nuclear energy programme, Space programme and higher education on science during the Seventh Plan so far ;

(b) percentage of budget allocations of the Atomic Energy Programmes spent on environmental safety from radiation ; and

(c) the present output of electricity from the atomic power stations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Irrigation Projects of Bihar

3822. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of irrigation projects proposed in the Seventh Plan for this State of Bihar ;

(b) the number of projects; completed, under completion and abandoned ; and

(c) the main reasons for abandoning of half completed projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). 5 major and 15 medium new irrigation schemes have been provided outlays in the VII Plan and these schemes are under progress.

Infiltration

3823. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether infiltrators in large numbers from neighbouring countries have been stealthily sneaking into several parts of the country ;

(b) whether such infiltrators are reported to be indulging in different kinds of criminal and anti-national activities ; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Owing to historical and socio-economic reasons, some infiltration does take place into India from Pakistan and Bangladesh through the borders. However, there does not appear to be any large scale infiltration into India from these countries.

(b) and (c). During the period from Jan. to Sept. 87, 2879 infiltrators were apprehended by BSF on Indo-Pak border out of which 2174 were pushed back and the remaining 705 were handed over to State Police concerned for taking necessary action under the law. Similarly, during the same period, 23103 infiltrators were apprehended on Indo-Bangladesh border, out of which 21961 were pushed back and the remaining 1142 were handed over to the State police. The BSF apprehends persons who try to cross the border illegally. Out of those apprehended, the persons who are suspected of indulging in smuggling, cattle lifting, spying etc. are handed over to the State police authorities concerned and the remaining are pushed back. It is for the State Govt. concerned to whom the BSF hands over the persons apprehended, to investigate, establish the identity and nationality of the infiltrators, prosecute and take necessary action under the law and finally to deport them after their sentences of imprisonment are over.

Import of Electronics Items

3824. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which all electronic goods will be produced in India ; and

(b) the estimated amount of foreign exchange being spent annually on import of electronic goods, both finished products and components ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) There is no plan to produce all electronic goods in India. The aim will be to produce to maximum extent possible based on requirement both internal and for export and on techno-economic viability. Some import will always be there

(b) The estimated imports of electronic components during 1987-88 will be Rs 235 crores c.i.f. and that of raw materials would be approximately Rs. 175 crores c.i.f.

Dam on Dihang, Subansiri in Assam

3825. SHRI SAMBAJIRAO KAKADE : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given clearance for construction of a Dam on Dihang, Subansiri in Assam ;

(b) whether the construction work has started and the amount of central assistance sanctioned for the first phase of the construction ; and

(c) when the project is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The Brahmaputra Board is attending to the observations of the various Central Appraising Agencies. Inter-State issues relating to submergence and sharing of costs and benefits by the basin States have to be resolved. Also, the clearance of these projects from environmental angle and under Forest Conservation Act, 1980, is yet to be obtained.

Rajghat Inter-State Project

3826. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the total cost of Rajghat Inter-State Project and the Madhya Pradesh's share in it ;

(b) whether the Rajghat Project is likely to be completed as per schedule ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) the area that will be benefited in Madhya Pradesh from this Project through canal net work ; and

(e) the details of the canals and the likely period of their completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The approved cost of the Inter-State Rajghat Dam Project is about Rs. 123 crores. This is targetted for completion by March, 1992. The Madhya Pradesh Government has to bear 50% of the cost.

(d) and (e). An area of over 1.1 lakh ha. will progressively get irrigation benefits subject to the availability of resources in the next Plan.

Holding of Seminar by Ford Foundation in Srinagar

3827. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ford Foundation held a Seminar in Srinagar recently on American Constitution and Democratic systems ;

(b) if so, whether eminent persons like Chief Justice of India participated in the Seminar ; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction to allowing a Foreign agency to conduct such seminars which are not relevant to the work of the voluntary agencies they are helping ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Ford Foundation did not hold any Seminar in Srinagar recently on the 'American Constitution and Democratic Systems.' However, the Indian Institute of Public Administration, Jammu & Kashmir Regional Branch had organised a seminar on "The American Constitution: Guarantor of Freedom" in Srinagar from September 26 to 29, 1987 in collaboration with the United States Information Service. The Chief Justice of India inaugurated this seminar on September 26, 1987.

Clearance to Telugu Ganga Project

3828. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the requisite information for the clearance of Telugu Ganga Project in Andhra Pradesh has since been received from the State Government ; and

(b) if so, the time within which the clearance to the Telugu Ganga Project will be given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Request by Sri Lanka to send IAS Officer to Jaffna

3829. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any request from Sri Lanka Government to send IAS officers to Jaffna to help in administrative matters ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) number of IAS officers sent and are to be sent ; and

(d) how long they will remain there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Four IAS Officers have been sent to Jaffna to assist the IPKF in matters such as relief supplies, rehabilitation, etc. They will remain as long as the IPKF requires their assistance.

Trade Unions and Voluntary Welfare Organisations receiving Foreign Contribution

3830. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of trade unions and prominent voluntary welfare organisations which have received foreign contributions during each of the last three years ; and

(b) the amount so received in each case in each of the above years, the name of the donating country and the purpose of donation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). It is not possible to give information in respect of trade unions as trade union wise information is not maintained.

As on 31.10.87 there are 11660 associations which are registered under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act 1976. The amounts received by them during the year 1984 and 1986 are as follows :—

1984—Rs. 253 98 crores.

1986—Rs. 434.10 crores
(As on 18.8.87)

It is not possible to furnish information in respect of foreign contributions received by 'prominent' voluntary welfare organisations, as the term 'prominent' needs to be defined.

Agreement with Nepal for Promotion of Economic and Commercial Ties

3831. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI :
DR. V. VENKATESH :
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement for the promotion of the economic and commer-

cial ties through joint ventures and projects has been signed by India and Nepal ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ; and

(c) whether both sides have agreed to explore the scope of greater Indian participation in projects in Nepal in various fields ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. An agreement to establish an Indo-Nepal Joint Commission was signed on the 20th June, 1987.

(b) It seeks to strengthen mutual understanding and cooperation and create an umbrella body to oversee such operation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Comprehensive Programme for upliftment of Tribals

3833. SHRI PARASRAM BHAR-DWAJ : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to launch a comprehensive programme for the upliftment of the tribals in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Programmes under the Tribal Sub-Plan strategy adopted from the Fifth Five Year Plan are fairly comprehensive and will continue to be implemented for the development of tribal areas and the tribal people.

Programme to Upgrade the Administration of Tribal Areas

3834. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any programme to upgrade the Administration of tribal areas ;

(b) the method of upgrading the administration ; and

(c) the result achieved so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). The Government had appointed a Group in 1978 whose recommendations form the basis for the administrative arrangements and personnel policies in tribal areas. The Committee has recommended a series of measures which would be required for (a) attracting the right kind of personnel and (b) for strengthening the project level administration. These include—creation of sub-cadres of the personnel posted in tribal areas, creation of physical facilities, adequate financial and administrative delegation of powers, monetary and non-monetary incentives, training of the staff posted to these areas etc. These were commended to the States for implementation and are being pursued further. For the upgradation of tribal area administration, the Finance Commissions have also been awarding special funds for granting compensatory allowances to the personnel posted in these areas and for creation of infrastructural facilities. For the period 1985-89, Rs. 88.70 crores has been allocated.

Restricted Inner Line in Ladakh

3835. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether areas across Changla Pass, beyond Upshi toward Keray-Nyoma in Changthang and entire Nubra valley of Ladakh are falling in the restricted "inner line" and closed to Foreigners as well as, Indian nationals other than the residents of Ladakh unless proper permission is obtained from Government ;

(b) whether many private truck owners and drivers engaged for Defence supply mission, are operating in the forward restricted areas of Ladakh without any proper permission from the competent authority ;

(c) whether engagement of such unscreened persons in the sensitive border areas is not considered security risk ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to stop undesirable elements from entering the restricted inner line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Determination of Inter-se Seniority

3836. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to issue orders regarding determination of inter-se seniority among various categories of employees in pursuance of the observations of the Division Bench of the Supreme Court on 26 April, 1983 in Janardhana Vs Union of India case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : Necessary revised orders for determining inter-se seniority among direct recruits and departmental promotees in the light of *inter alia*, the Supreme Court judgement in question, were issue vide Office Memorandum No. 35014/2/80- Estt (D) dated 7th February 1986 a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5460/87].

[Translation]

Allocations to Bihar for the Welfare of SCs/STs

3837. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allocated to Bihar Government for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes during 1985-86 and 1986-87 ; and

(b) the amount spent by Bihar Government, head-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). A Statement is given below :

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

Centrally Sponsored Schemes	1985-86		1986-87	
	Allocation (Central Share)	Exp. (Central Share)	Allocation (Central Share)	Exp. (Central Share)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan	17.88	7.86	16.11	14.16
2. Special Central Assistance to Tribal sub-Plan	19.64	18.62	20.66	14.40
3. SC Development Corporation	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96
4. Post-matric Scholarship Scheme	0.95	0.95	0.94	0.94

1	2	3	4	5
5. Girls' Hostels for SCs	0.98	0.20	0.08	0.16*
6. Books Banks Schemes for SC/ST students studying in Medical and Engineering Colleges	0.03	0.10	0.03	0.06*
7. Pre-matric scholarships scheme for the children of these engaged in unclean occupations.	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.06*
8. Coaching & allied scheme for SC/ST candidates	— (No such proposals were received from the State Govt)	—	0.03	0.06*
9. Girls Hostels for STs	—	No proposal received.	0.18	0.18

* This includes State Govt's share also.

[English]

Relations with Latin-American Countries

3838. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the measures being taken by Indian Embassies, to ensure better relations with Latin American countries ;

(b) the steps taken to improve academic and trade relations with those countries to foster better relations ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Government's policy is to seek close relations with the countries of Latin America in all fields, including culture and trade. Our Missions have been taking necessary steps to promote bilateral trade by furnishing necessary information relating to trade and commerce, including trade and tender enquiries, extending suitable assistance to visiting delegations

and providing relevant market information from time to time.

Bilateral academic exchanges are included in the Cultural Exchange Agreements. Such Agreements have been entered into with Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Guyana, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru and Venezuela.

Our Missions play an active role in promotion in bilateral exchanges by keeping in close touch with the Governments of their accreditation, Chambers of Commerce and Industry, business houses etc. and with academic institutions and departments concerned with education and culture.

Amendment to SC/ST List

3839. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :

SHRI GANGA RAM :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposals for addition and deletion of certain Castes from the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe List is pending with Government ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not taking steps in this direction so far ; and

(c) the reasons for deletions in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) to (c). The proposals received are being examined in consultation with the concerned State Governments. Further, any amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Article 341 (2) and 342(2) of the Constitution.

Bomb Explosion in Indian High Commission's Regional Office in Kandy

3840. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

SHRI V. TULSIRAM :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a bomb of high velocity exploded in Indian High Commission's regional office building in Kandy, Colombo on 25th October, 1987 ;

(b) if so, the loss of life and property suffered in the incident ;

(c) whether any investigation have been made ; and

(d) if so, the findings of the investigation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There was no loss of life. The building of the Assistant High Commission was extensively damaged.

(c) and (d). The Sri Lanka Government has investigated the incident, but has not reached any final conclusions.

Allocations for Command Area Development Programme

3841. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the finances allocated by the Central and State Governments for command area development programmes with details of the allocation to the various components of the programmes with State-wise break up for the Seventh Plan period ; and

(b) since when the programmes have been started and what has been their success till date State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Financial allocations under the Command Area Development Programme are made for the Programme as a whole. The allocations envisaged in the Seventh Plan for this programme are set out in Statement I below. The programme was started during the Fifth Plan period. Statewise figures of progress achieved under principal components of the programme are given in Statement II below.

Statement I

Outlays on Command Area Development Programme for the Seventh Plan period

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Seventh Plan outlay
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	110.50
2.	Assam	10.00
3.	Bihar	35.00

1	2	3		
4.	Gujarat	60.67	14.	Punjab 16.00
5.	Haryana	86.25	15.	Rajasthan 99.12
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3.00	16.	Tamil Nadu 40.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	5.50	17.	Uttar Pradesh 107.00
8.	Karnataka	47.00	18.	West Bengal 9.00
9.	Kerala	29.00	19.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli 2.15
10.	Madhya Pradesh	161.96	20.	Goa, Daman & Diu 6.65
11.	Maharashtra	319.91	Total States & UTs 1170.71	
12.	Manipur	3.00	Central Sector 500.00	
13.	Orissa	19.00	Grand Total 1670.71	

Statement II

Cumulative achievements under principal components of C.A.D Programme upto March 1987

(Thousand hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	Achievements upto March 1987		
		Construction of field channels	Land Levelling/ shaping	Implementation of warabandi
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	697.65	309.40	1009.20
2.	Assam	17.14	—	17.83
3.	Bihar	1182.78	1.78	62.35
4.	Gujarat	630.17	176.04	373.13
5.	Haryana	47.13	24.50	105.09
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.89	—	1.15
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	20.49	19.76	19.00
8.	Karnataka	834.15	541.33	113.04
9.	Kerala	11,515	—	6.54

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	678.74	44.13	180.65
11.	Maharashtra	684.09	555.62	168.80
12.	Manipur	11.35	2 15	6.60
13.	Orissa	203.17	11.19	50.99
14.	Rajasthan	464.62	71.90	167.40
15.	Tamil Nadu	203.95	—	14.68
16.	Uttar Pradesh	372.46	8.80	932.29
17.	West Bengal	27.65	2.97	—
18.	Goa	1.23	0.04	0.23
19.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.80	—	—

Total : 9444.97 1769.61 3229.2

Filling up the Posts of Chairman and Managing Directors in Public Sector

and the reasons for not filling up the posts timely of each units ?

3842. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 741 on 11 November, 1987 regarding Public Sector Undertakings without Chairman and state the period over which the 20 public sector companies are without Chairman and Managing Directors,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : A statement is given below.

Statement

Vacancies of Chief Executives in Public Sector Undertakings

Sl. No.	Name of the post/enterprise	Date of vacancy (as per information collected from the Ministry)
1	2	3
1.	CMD, Bharat Leather Corporation	01.12.86
2.	CMD, Hindustan Paper Corpn. Ltd.	01.08.86

1	2	3
3.	MD, Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	19.06.87
4.	MD, Scooters India Ltd.	26.12.86
5.	MD, Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	01.08.86
6.	CMD, Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	01.01.87
7.	CMD, NTC (UP) Ltd.	28.11.85
8.	CMD, NTC (MS) Ltd.	24.11.86
9.	CMD, NTC (MN) Ltd.	28.02.86
10.	CMD, Hospital Services Consol. Corpn.	New post
11.	MD, Nagaland Pulp & Paper Mills Ltd.	21.04.87
12.	MD, Indian Tourism Dev. Corpn.	18.03.87
13.	MD, Karnataka Antibiotics Ltd.	08.09.87
14.	Chairman, Minerals & Metal Trading Corpn.	18.09.87
15.	CMD, Engineering Projects (I) Ltd.	25.09.87
16.	CMD, Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	24.09.87
17.	Chairman, State Trading Corpn.	08.10.87
18.	MD, Modern Food Industries (I) Ltd.	29.09.87
19.	MD, Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.	16.04.87
20.	MD, Bharat Process & Mech. Engg. Ltd.	31.01.85

The reasons for delay in appointing Chairman and MD, in the public sector units are that the selections for such posts are to be made by the Public Enterprises Selection Board after following the prescribed procedure and the Board's recommendations are to be processed by the Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned with the Public Enterprises and final appointments are made only with the approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet. Further appointments can be made only after getting vigilance clearance, verification of character and

antecedents of individuals prior to their appointments and completing other formalities. In certain cases, persons with specialised skills are to be spotted through press advertisements, which takes time. Delays also occur where persons selected take time or fail to join.

Officiating arrangements have already been made in regard to existing vacancies so that the work of these enterprises does not suffer and the selection process for filling these vacancies is also in full swing.

**Cases Registered by Delhi Police
Women's Cell**

3843. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of dowry complaints registered by Delhi Police Women Cell since its commencement upto September, 1987 ;

(b) the action taken against the culprits ; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the functioning of the cell ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Since the setting up of the Women's Cell in 1983, upto 30th September, 1987, 9392 complaints have been received by the Cell.

(b) Compromise was brought about in 2074 cases and 3788 complaints were filed for want of sufficient evidence. Prosecution under sections 498-A/406 IPC and the Dowry Prohibition Act was recommended in 824 cases.

(c) In addition to the Women's Cell at the Police Headquarters, similar cells have also been set up at the district level. The Cell monitors the progress of investigation/prosecution of cases of crime against women.

[Translation]

Committee on Mishra Commission Report

3844. DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

**SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee appointed on the recommendations of Mishra Commission have submitted any report ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). One of the three Committees constituted in pursuance of the recommendations of Justice Ranganath Mishra Commission of Inquiry under the Chairmanship of former Home Secretary, Delhi Administration has already submitted its report. The conclusions/recommendations of the Committee are given in the Statement below.

(c) 429 widows have been issued letters of appointment in various Govt./Semi-Govt. organisations in Delhi in relaxation of age and educational qualifications.

It has been recently decided to give ad-hoc relief at the rate of Rs. 400/- per month to riot affected widows who could not be provided any employment or who are incapable of doing any job and to riot affected persons above the age of 60 years who have lost their earning/would be earning members. Total 490 applications have been received out of which in 19 cases ad-hoc relief has already been sanctioned.

Statement

The conclusions/recommendations of the Committee are as follows :—

(i) number of dead in the November 1984 riots is 2733 ;

(ii) in addition to other benefits suitable Govt. employment should be offered to the eligible widows or one member from each family in relaxation of rules pertaining to age, educational qualifications and work experience ;

(iii) old age pension of Rs. 500/- per widow should be granted in such cases where the widow is of more than 55 years of age and no employment has been given to widow or one of her son,

(iv) A stipend of Rs. 50/- per child be given to the children while studying in school and college respectively, of those killed in riots.

(v) the work of the Relief Commissioner should continue.

[English]

Census of Minor Irrigation Works

3845. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a complete census of all minor irrigation works has been undertaken in the country for the first time ;

(b) if so, the details of works and objectives of this census ;

(c) estimated cost of this scheme ; and

(d) when this census will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With a view to providing a sound data base, the scheme envisages comprehensive enumeration of sources of minor irrigation and assessment of the areas irrigated.

(c) Rs. 3.5 crores.

(d) The census is scheduled for completion in 1988.

Rational distribution of Water between the user States

3846. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated water management strategies due to recurrence of drought conditions in various parts of the country ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) the details of the rational distribution of water between the user States and development of water sheds for augmenting the re-charge potentialities and to reduce evaporation losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Provision of irrigation facilities is found to be an important measure for drought proofing and with a view to expediting completion of irrigation projects in drought prone areas, additional drought relief assistance has been given in the Plan for completion of some identified projects.

(c) The distribution of inter-State water between user States is governed by awards and inter-State agreements and understandings. Soil conservation and afforestation programmes have been taken up in the country and are expected to augment recharge potentialities. Use of chemical retardants is being tried at some places to reduce evaporation losses from small reservoirs.

Travel facilities to elder citizens

3847. SHRIMATI USHA CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether elderly are provided facility of travel in railway trains and buses at concessional rates in several developed and developing countries and also in some places in India ;

(b) whether Government propose to extend similar concessions to elderly people in the country ; and

(c) if so, when and the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Although no complete information on this subject is available some sort of travel concessions are known to be extended by local authorities in certain developed countries.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration of Central Govt

(c) Does not arise.

Assistance for construction of canals in Orissa

3848. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Central assistance given during the last three years for the construction of canals in Orissa;

(b) the number of canals constructed in Orissa during the period and the acreage of land being irrigated thereby;

(c) whether any directions have been given recently by Government to the Orissa Government for the construction of additional canals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Irrigation schemes are planned, funded and implemented by State Governments and Central assistance is given in the form of block grants and loans and it is not tied to any individual scheme or sector.

(b) The ongoing major and medium irrigation projects which have been partially completed have created an additional irrigation potential of 29,000 ha (anticipated) during 1985-87 and a target of 34,000 ha has been fixed for 1987-88.

(c) and (d). An additional outlay of Rs. 22 crores has been earmarked under drought assistance for expediting the completion of certain ongoing irrigation works in drought affected areas, during the Plan.

Per capita consumption of vegetables, eggs, fruits etc.

3849. KUMARI D. K. THARA DEVI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita per day consumption of coarse grains, vegetables, fruits, eggs, fish, red meat and white meat; and

(b) the steps taken to increase the per capita consumption of these items ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) According to the Diet Atlas of India (1971), brought out by the National Institute of Nutrition (ICMR), Hyderabad, the per capita per day consumption of coarse grains, vegetables, fruits, eggs, fish, etc. at All India level is estimated as follows :

Millets and other cereals (except Rice and Wheat)	109 gms.
Leavy vegetable	21 gms.
Other vegetables	71 gms.
Fruits	10 gms.
Meat, fish and egg.	14 gms.

(b) To Improve the consumption of coarse grains, vegetable, fruits, eggs, fish, red meat and white meat several programmes have been taken up in the Sixth and Seventh Plan periods. Plan programme in agricultural sector are concentrating on improving the qualitative and quantitative aspects of crop production. For boosting the production of millets and other coarse grains, emphasis is being placed on dry/rainfed farming. Suitable varieties and proper management practices are being evolved for growing maize and sorghum in rabi season. For raising the production of fruits and vegetables a programme of integration of horticulture with agriculture has been initiated in hill and tribal region, dry land and other agro-climate zones of the country. Work on control of chronic maladies concerning mango, apple, citrus, guava, vegetables, etc. are proposed to be taken up on a mission oriented basis. Major emphasis is being given on the programme of poultry for raising the production of eggs and also meat. It is also proposed to strengthen state poultry farms run by public and private sectors for taking up scientific breeding in egg and broiler strains for getting optimum production and supply of parent stock to the farmers.

Adequate attention is being given to the development of animal husbandry, and sheep rearing. Pig production schemes are proposed to be taken up in an intensive manner in selected N.E. region where consumption of pork is high. For the production of hygienic meat, slaughter houses in metropolitan and other cities are being modernised and improved. To ensure an effective animal health cover, disease surveillance, clinical diagnostic facilities and monitoring is being improved.

Besides, post harvest technology in preserving, processing and marketing is being given due attention to minimise the losses and ensure proper and fresh supply to consumers. Public distribution system is being expanded rapidly by making the cereals and other food items, in general, available to the weaker sections. Simultaneously, efforts are being made to improve the purchasing power through various employment and income generation programmes under rural development and other sectors.

Electronic goods exhibitions held in Paris and Munich

3850. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian electronic components manufacturers participated in International Exhibitions of electronic goods held at Paris and Munich;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether this participation would help in any way to increase country's electronic exports and production;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) steps Government propose to take to increase electronic goods export and bridge the technological gaps ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Trade Fair Authority of India (TFAI) had coordinated the Indian participation in ELECTRONICA '86, Munich during November, 1986 and International Electronic Components Exhibition in Paris during November, 1987.

The following electronic companies/organisations have participated in these two exhibitions :

(A) ELECTRONICA '86, Munich

1. Applied Electronics Limited, Thana
2. Continental Device India Ltd., New Delhi.
3. Office of the Development Commissioner, SEEPZ, Bombay.
4. Uptron India Limited, New Delhi.

(B) International Electronic Components Exhibition, Paris.

1. Jagran Micro Motors Ltd., Kanpur
2. Samtel (India) Ltd., New Delhi.
3. Office of the Development Commissioner, SEEPZ, Bombay.
4. Punsumi India Ltd., Jaipur.

Constituents of ELCINA :

5. Alcon Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Nasik.
6. Continental Device India Ltd., New Delhi.
7. Elcompo Electronic Industries (Pvt.) Ltd., Madras.
8. Hindustan Conductors Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
9. Jyoti Ceramic Industries Pvt. Ltd., Nasik.
10. M C. Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
11. Mittal International, New Delhi,

12. PLA Components, Bombay.

13. Suchitra Electronics Pvt. Ltd.,
Hyderabad.

14. Western India Enterprises Ltd.,
(Electronics Divn.), Poona.

15. Vikas Hybrid & Electronics Ltd.,
New Delhi.

(c) and (d). Participation in International Electronic Exhibitions aimed at providing opportunity to Indian manufacturers and exporters to expose and publicise their products not only to importers, buyers and dealers in West Germany and France, but also in the Western Europe region. This would lead to increased production of electronic components and equipments and growth of exports from the country.

(e) The policies in electronics have been liberalised with a view to making the industry modern and technologically progressive. A number of steps have been taken to increase country's electronics exports. Some of these are :

- (i) Continued review of incentives available for exports.
- (ii) Setting up a separate Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council.
- (iii) Setting up of a Task Force and a Standing Committee to review the present status and suggest measures for development of electronics exports and to provide a forum for interaction with potential exporters.

Government is also following the strategy of identifying thrust products and having continuous dialogue with companies having export potential with a view to helping them to achieve higher export figures.

Water-logging due to Chambal Irrigation

3851. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether large areas falling in the command of existing major surface irrigation projects of Chambal and Tawa are reported to be water logged; and

(b) if so, preventive measures adopted and strategy chalked out to reclaim such areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Certain areas in the command of Chambal and Tawa projects are reported to have been water logged. The State Government have initiated necessary measures to reclaim the area.

Freedom Fighters cases from West Bengal

3852. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of Freedom Fighter's pension pending from West Bengal ; and

(b) the steps proposed to dispose of the pending cases without delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) As a result of special drive undertaken last year and efforts made since then all excepting 42 pending cases from West Bengal have been disposed off.

(b) The State Government are being periodically reminded to furnish their report/recommendations. These cases will be decided as and when State reports are received.

Theft Incidents in Lodhi Colony

3853. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2906 on 14 August, 1987 regarding theft incidents in Lodhi Colony and state :

(a) the action taken by the police authorities to trace out the culprits in the remaining theft cases ; and

(b) if no action has been taken, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). Out of the 10 cases, 3 cases have been worked out, of which 2 cases are pending trial in the Court. The remaining 7 cases have been sent as untraced as no clue was found. As and when any clue comes to notice, these cases will be re-opened and legal action taken.

**Clearance for Irrigation Projects from
Uttar Pradesh**

3854. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of medium and major irrigation projects in Uttar Pradesh which have been given clearance during the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plan period ;

(b) the irrigation projects on which construction work has started and the amount spent so far on them ;

(c) whether any target has been fixed to complete these projects ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The irrigation projects, only major ones, approved are :

1. Modernisation of Lachura Dam.
2. Bhimgoda Project.
3. Sa-jnam Dam Project.

(b) An amount of Rs. 1500 crores was spent on the irrigation projects in Uttar Pradesh upto the end of Sixth Plan.

(c) and (d). Over 39 projects are likely to be completed in the current Plan.

**Discoveries made during research at
N. I. O. Goa**

3855. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of discoveries made through research by the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), Goa has made a number of contributions in the areas of Physical, Chemical, Biological, Geological & Geophysical Oceanography, Marine Instrumentation, Ocean Engineering and Energy from the sea. The salient achievements during the last 3 years are :

1. *Polymetallic nodules :*

The results of surveys conducted for polymetallic nodules in the Central Indian Ocean Basin led to India's recognition as the first country to be registered as 'Pioneer Investor' to have exclusive mining rights.

2. Prepared *geochemical maps* showing the distribution of sediments with *Al, *Fe, *Ti, *Mn and *Ni of western continental shelf of India.
3. Surveys for *ilmenite placers* containing titanium and vanadium in 13 bays off Ratnagiri have indicated inferred reserves of 12.5 m.t.
4. Development of a new technique for the *culture of green mussels* on ropes on floating rafts which gives a yield of 480 tonnes/hectares/year with possibility of 3 harvests in a year and a profit of 181% on capital investment.

This technology has been demonstrated for commercial exploitation.

5. Development of techno-economically feasible method for *commercial production of Artemia*—a brine shrimp as food. The trials show a high rate of return on investment (61%) and low operational cost.
6. Studies of the Gulf of Kutch resulted in the discovery of *dynamic barrier effect* phenomena associated with strong tidal currents which could be significant in the development of tidal power.
7. *Marine Instruments* developed i.e. Current meters, Wave and tide recorders, automatic weather station, ocean data Buoy and bathythermograph, are being used by the Institute and other agencies.

A large number of organisations have benefitted from NIO's work. The major among them are ONGC, Port Trusts, Indian Navy, Industries located near shore, Bombay Municipal Corporation and Central & State Government departments. NIO, Goa received Rs. 2.6 crores on account of sponsored/consultancy work during the period.

*Al—Aluminium

*Fe—Iron

*Ti—Titanium

*Mn—Manganese

*Ni—Nickel

Proposal to change 'Bombay' into 'Mumbai'

3857. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether sanction has been sought by Maharashtra Govt. to change the name of 'Bombay' to 'Mumbai' ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a matter of policy, the Government of India have not been agreeing to the proposals for the change in the names of villages, towns, cities merely on grounds of local patriotism or for linguistic reasons or for satisfying local sentiments.

Indian Judicial Service

3858. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made towards the establishment of the Indian Judicial Service ;

(b) the proposed structure of the Service ;

(c) the posts proposed to be encadred in each grade of the Service ; and

(d) the date by which the service is likely to come into existence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c). The exact details relating to the All India Judicial Service have not been finalised.

(b) It is not possible to indicate any definite date.

Agreements on Foreign Cooperation

3859. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) names of countries with whom we have agreements for co-operation in the field of Science & Technology ;

(b) number of Indian scientific and technological personnel deputed to those countries under the agreements, and vice-versa ;

(c) the value of scientific equipments supplied to those countries under the agreements and vice-versa ; and

(d) number of Indian trainees sent to each country under the agreement and vice-versa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) List of countries with whom agreements for cooperation in science & technology are in existence is given in Statement-I below.

(b) In areas other than Space during the last three years 1081 Indian S & T personnel were deputed abroad while 1219 S & T personnel from foreign countries came to India. In the area of Space, 243 Indian personnel were deputed abroad and 63 foreign personnel were deputed to India since the signing of various agreements in this field. This does not include the exchange visits taking place between India and USA and India and USSR each year.

(c) Equipment worth over Rs. 7 crores has been acquired by Indian institutions. No equipment has been supplied from the Indian side.

(d) In areas other than Space and Defence, the number of Indian trainees sent to various countries during the past three years is as per the list given in Statement-II (a) below. In the area of Space, the figures indicated in (b) above are mostly for trainees with the break-up for various countries given in Statement II (b) below.

Statement I

Countries with whom arrangements of S&T cooperation exist

1. Argentina
2. Australia
3. Bangladesh

4. Brazil
5. Bulgaria
6. Canada
7. Cuba
8. Czechoslovakia
9. Denmark
10. Democratic People Republic of Korea
11. E. E. C.
12. Egypt
13. France
14. F.R G.
15. G.D.R.
16. Hungary
17. Indonesia
18. Iraq
19. Italy
20. Japan
21. Jordan
22. Mexico
23. Mongolia
24. The Netherlands
25. New Zealand
26. Nigeria
27. Norway
28. Pakistan
29. Peru
30. Poland
31. Republic of Korea
32. Romania

33. SAARC

34. Saudi Arabia

35. Sri Lanka

36. Sudan

37. Sweden

38. Trinidad & Tobago

39. Thailand

40. Turkey

41. U K.

42. U.S.A.

43. U S.S.R.

44. Vietnam

45. Yugoslavia

46. Zambia

47. Zimbabwe

48. Mauritius

Statement II (a)*Number of Indian Trainees sent abroad*

Canada	11
France	65
FRG	35
Hungary	1
The Netherlands	16
Norway	13
U.K.	49
U S.A.	55
U.S.S R.	2

Number of Foreign Trainees to India

U.S.S.R.	4
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Statement II (b)*Number of Indian Trainees sent abroad*

France	88
F.R.G.	150
U.K.	5

Number of Foreign Trainees to India

France	8
F.R.G.	50
U.K.	5

Local Employees in Foreign Diplomatic Missions

3860. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of local employees in foreign diplomatic missions in the country, mission-wise and category-wise ;

(b) whether Government have prescribed any standard terms and model agreement for such employment ;

(c) whether any violations of such agreements have come to the notice of Government ;

(d) whether any case of employment without such agreement has come to the notice of Government ; and

(e) if so, the remedial action taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The total number of local employees in foreign diplomatic Missions in New Delhi is 3258. Details of local employees Mission-wise and category-wise is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5461/87]. As regards local employees of foreign diplomatic Missions located outside Delhi, information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is available,

(b) Government have formulated some guidelines and had circulated these to foreign diplomatic Missions in India in 1975. Details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5461/87].

(c) There are no agreements and hence the question of violation does not arise.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) Question does not arise.

Water from Shah Nahar Project

3861. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken to implement the agreement between the States of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh for the construction of Shah Nehar Project so as to provide 228 cusecs of water to such areas of District Kangra as have been adversely affected on account of the construction of the Shah Nehar for irrigation in Punjab ; and

(b) if so, the total expenditure and the likely period of construction of the canals/distribution channels and the likely dates by which the project would be sanctioned and taken up for construction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The Government of Himachal Pradesh have submitted a project report for Rs. 49.3 crores for utilisation of 228 cusec of water from Shah Nehar Project for irrigation of areas in Himachal Pradesh. However, this estimate has not been prepared in consultation with the Government of Punjab, as required in the inter-State agreement of 4.8.1983. Comments of the Government of Punjab are required before the project proposals are finalised. The Government of India have recently written to the Government of Punjab on the urgent need to earmark 228 cusec out

of Punjab's share in surplus Ravi-Beas waters for utilisation in Himachal Pradesh.

Liberalisation of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme

3862. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme for the award of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension has been liberalised a number of times since its inception ;

(b) if so, the exact nature of liberalisation effected each time alongwith the dates and scope of each liberalisation ;

(c) whether the freedom fighters who went underground during the struggle and were detained in any jail were also made eligible by one such liberalisation and if so, the date thereof ;

(d) number of such underground freedom fighters who have since been awarded the pension and the nature of evidence provided by them ; and

(e) the number of such freedom fighters, district-wise, from Himachal Pradesh, where cases have been recommended by the State Government but are still pending for clearance with Union Government and the likely date by which they would be disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c). The Freedom Fighter's Pension Scheme was taken up in 1972 on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of Independence. The Scheme was liberalised and renamed as Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme in 1980. Some of the more important liberalisations effected from time to time are as follows :

- (i) Deduction of the amount of State pension from the Central pension was dispensed with from 1.10.76.
- (ii) The income ceiling of Rs. 5000/- per annum for eligibility for pension was removed w.e.f. 1.8.80.

- (iii) Period of imprisonment for eligibility for pension in the case of SC/ST and women freedom fighters was reduced from 6 months to 3 months w.e.f. 1.8.80.
- (iv) The conditions for adducing secondary evidence by means of co-prisoner certificate/personal knowledge certificate (in case of underground suffering/internment/externment) in cases where official records were not available were made easier.
- (v) Caning / flogging / whipping was recognised in 1983 as eligible suffering for the purposes of pension.
- (vi) Amount of pension increased from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 300/- w.e.f. 1.8.80 and further increased to Rs. 500/- p.m. w.e.f. 1.6.85. It was decided that the widows of freedom fighters will get pension at the same rate of Rs. 500/- p.m. w.e.f. 1.6.85.
- (vii) Free medical facilities extended to Freedom fighters in Central Government hospitals from 24.7.86 and in hospitals of Public Undertakings from 25.2.87 at par with Group 'A' officers of Govt. of India.
- (viii) Free travel facilities by Railways w.e.f. 1.12.85 for freedom fighter and one companion. Initially, cheque passes for journey between any two stations, were issued. However, from 19.11.86 to 18.11.87, Complimentary Card passes valid for journey by 1st class by the freedom fighter accompanied by spouse/one companion for a period of one year from the date of issue, were issued.
- (ix) It has been recently decided to extend facilities to enable freedom fighters accompanied by respective spouse/one companion to visit Andamans by sea.

(d) and (e). Category-wise and district-wise records are not being maintained. As a result of special drive conducted last year, all the pending cases from Himachal Pradesh have been disposed off. However, some of the cases which were rejected have filed review petitions.

Peaceful use of Nuclear Energy

3863. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :

SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have adopted the policy of peaceful uses of atomic/nuclear energy ;

(b) if so, the exact peaceful 'uses' to which the energy has been yoked since the launching of the Atomic Energy Commission ;

(c) the exact role played by the atomic/nuclear energy in the field of exploration of oil, gas, minerals etc. during the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh plans ;

(d) whether any programme for this purpose has been chalked out for the remaining years of Seventh Plan and if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) whether India has got the facilities to produce enriched uranium, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The peaceful uses relate to production of electric power using nuclear energy and a wide variety of applications of radioactive isotopes and ionizing radiations, in agriculture, medicine and industry.

(c) and (d). The Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy has a comprehensive programme of exploration and development in the field of minerals which are important in the field of nuclear energy.

(e) Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has laboratory scale facility to keep abreast of uranium enrichment methods.

Technical Know-how to Small Scale Units

3864. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reserve the know-how developed by the National Laboratories for the Small Scale Units to be set up in Centrally Notified Backward Districts ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Functioning of State Tribes Advisory Councils

3865. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Tribes Advisory Councils formed under the Schedule V of the Constitution are functioning effectively ;

(b) whether all the resolutions passed by the respective Tribes Advisory Councils are being implemented effectively ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). According to the provisions contained in the Fifth Schedule, it shall be the duty of the Tribes Advisory Councils to advise on such matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the scheduled tribes in the State as may be referred to them by the Governor. The Councils are also to be consulted by the Governor before making any regulation for the peace and good government of a Scheduled Area. The recommendations of the Councils are taken into consideration in formulation of the policies, programmes for tribal development and implementation thereof. State Governments have been advised to hold regular meetings of Tribes Advisory Council to make them more effective and purposeful.

(c) Does not arise.

US assurance about CIA's Non-Involvement in Destabilising Operation against India

3866. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister on his recent Washington visit had asked for any specific assurances about the CIA's non-involvement in destabilising operations against India ; and

(b) if not, the circumstances in which US Vice President reportedly volunteered such an assurance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The US Vice-President spoke on this subject in the context of news reports in India about CIA activities.

Planetarium at Bhubaneswar

3867. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the project for establishment of a Planetarium at Bhubaneswar has been approved ;

(b) if so, its likely cost the time by which the construction will start and the likely time of its completion ; and

(c) the details of planetariums already established in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No specific proposal for such a project has been received by the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Existing planetaria are at Pune, Muzaffarpur, New Delhi, Calcutta, Porbander, Vjayawada, Surat, Baroda, Bombay, Salem, Allahabad, Warrangal, Puttparti, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Bangalore and Ludhiana.

Conference addressed by Indians in Vancouver

3868. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a parallel conference was held in Vancouver in Canada during the Commonwealth Conference at which disparaging speeches against the Indian Government were made by some Indians ;

(b) if so, whether any Member of Parliament or any Indian holding Indian passport also participated in the Conference ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether any action is contemplated against those people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) No, sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Organisations received Foreign Contributions

3869. SHRI V. SOBHANADREE-SWARA RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of amounts of foreign contribution received by the voluntary organisations during the years 1983, 1984 and 1985 ; (i) Maharishi Dhyan Vidya-pith, (ii) Dharma Prasthanam, and (iii) Maharishi Institute of Creative Intelligence located at A/214, New Friends Colony, New Delhi ;

(b) the details of the activities for which these funds have been received ;

(c) whether Government have verified that the funds were properly utilised ;

(d) if so, whether any misutilisation of funds has been noticed ; and

(e) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). Information is given in the Statement below.

(c) to (e). Accounts furnished by these organisations have been scrutinised and certain lapses under the Act were noticed for which the organisations were issued notices. Further action, if any, will be taken in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Contributions (Regulation) Act, 1976.

Statement

List showing the names and amount of foreign contributions reported to have been received by certain organisations during 1983, 1984 and 1985

S. No.	Name of Organisation	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)			Purpose
		1983	1984	1985	
1.	Maharishi Dhyani Vidyapith	89.02	171.43	228.40	Maintenance of Ashram Expenses Transcendental Meditation and Siddhi Courses, towards Corpus of the Society, and construction, and repair-works.
2.	Dharma Prasthanam	75.56	174.36	914.69	
3.	Maharishi Institute of Creative Intelligence	111.64	105.17	86.39	

Industrial Units for toiletries in Kerala

3870. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposals from the State Government of Kerala to help evolve projects to utilise the money from those Keralites working in the Gulf and who return from the Gulf;

(b) if so, the details of proposals;

(c) whether in view of the high consumption of toiletries in the State of Kerala, Government propose to set up industries connected with the production of toiletries in the State of Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details of proposed industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government had received a proposal from the Government of Kerala to set up a public limited Company for mobilising funds from non-resident Indians to be invested in primary and secondary markets. It was examined by the Ministry of Finance in consultation with the

Reserve Bank of India and not found feasible in view of the existing package of incentives/facilities offered to non-resident Indians ranging from bank deposits to direct equity participation to the extent of 74% in industrial ventures.

(c) Planning Commission is not aware of any proposal to set up industries for the production of toiletries either in the Central or State sector in the Seventh Plan in Kerala.

(d) Does not arise.

Arrests for issuing fake degrees

3871. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a gang involved in issuing of fake degrees has been busted by Delhi police recently ;

(b) if so, the total number of arrests made ;

(c) the number of fake degrees issued by the gang ; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken against the persons who have utilised these fake degrees in getting jobs and technical higher education ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 6.

(c) 400 fake degrees and 6000 blank degrees/certificates have been recovered from the possession of the accused. They have not maintained any record of individuals to whom the fake degrees were issued.

(d) It has not been possible to find out the names and addresses of the persons to whom the fake degrees were issued.

Capital output ratio

3872. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) Government reaction to the rising capital output ratio; and

(b) the adverse impact of it on country's economy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b). The Incremental Capital Output Ratio (ICOR) which relates the increase in GDP at market prices to the total investment over the plan period, is expected to be around 5 in the Seventh Plan. This is a little higher than the ICOR realised in the Sixth Plan but lower than the trend value of 5.5. The lower value is expected to be realised because of the emphasis on efficiency which is a crucial part of the Seventh Plan strategy.

Higher I.C.O.R. results in lower productivity in the economy. To counter this and to raise the productivity of capital the Seventh Plan places emphasis on :

(i) Higher capacity utilisation and efficient use of capital assets.

(ii) Replacement of over aged assets and proper maintenance.

(iii) More efficient and economical use of energy and raw material.

(iv) Quicker implementation of projects to avoid over-run in cost.

(v) Development of domestic technological capability, particularly in the strategic sectors like energy, space, communication, transportation and agriculture

Amount to Bihar for Tribal areas

3873. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any funds have been earmarked to develop the Tribal areas in Bihar during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the criteria for allocating central funds to Tribal areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Besides the funds under Tribal Sub-Plan Special Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 20.78 crores has been earmarked for tribal areas in Bihar during the current financial year. The main criteria for allocation of Special Central Assistance are tribal population, geographical area and per capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP).

Setting up of Atomic Power Plant at Koodamkulam, Tamilnadu

3874. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish an Atomic Power Plant at Koodamkulam, South Tamilnadu ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). The report of the Site Selection

Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy in respect of the Southern region, of which Tamil Nadu forms a part, is under consideration of Government.

Increase in voters in Capital

3875. SHRI H. A. DORA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of voters in the capital has increased ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Election Commission has informed that the electoral rolls of Delhi after intensive revision with 1.1.1987 as qualifying date are yet to be finally published. However, figures of electorates at the time of publication of draft rolls on 12.10.87 were 40,92,258 as compared to the final figure of 39,52,446 in 1986.

Rehabilitation of Refugees from East and West Pakistan

3876. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Hindus estimated to have been left in the Western and Eastern Wings of Pakistan separately at the time of partition of the country ;

(b) the number thereof who are known to have migrated to the Indian Union for permanent settlement so far ;

(c) the total rehabilitation assistance given by Union Government to such displaced persons separately from former West and East Pakistan upto now ;

(d) the total amount of refugee loans written off separately for such persons from former West and East Pakistan ; and

(e) the total amount of compensation paid to such displaced persons from the

Energy Property pool separately from former West and East Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) These statistics are not maintained.

(b) About 47.40 lakh displaced persons had migrated from former West Pakistan immediately after partition of the country for permanent settlement and about 52.31 lakh persons had migrated from former East Pakistan upto 25.3.71.

(c) Upto 31.3.87, amounts of Rs. 406.50 crores and Rs. 730.26 crores have been spent on rehabilitation of displaced persons from former West Pakistan and East Pakistan respectively.

(d) Rs. 131.33 crores of loans granted upto 31.3.1984 and outstanding as on 1.4.1985 were written off by the Govt. of India without making any distinction between different categories of displaced persons/repatriates.

(e) Under the Ex-gratia Scheme administered by the Ministry of Commerce, an amount of Rs. 60.98 crores has been paid upto 31.10.87 from the Consolidated Fund of India to Indian nationals/Companies who lost their assets during and after Indo-Pak Conflict, 1965.

Ninth Indo-US sub-Commission

3877. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

DR. B.L. SHAILOSH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.S. delegation at the recently held ninth meeting of Indo-US Sub-Commission on Science and Technology has proposed new areas in which the two countries could cooperate ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the follow up action proposed in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). No new areas were added to those considered in the earlier Sub-Commission meetings. However, in the discussions between the two delegations, besides the new ideas put forward by the Indian side, the US delegation also proposed possible collaboration in certain new themes such as—

- Fine sediment transport model.
- Seismological studies.
- Translation of Non-English S & T literature.

(c) Recommendations of the Indo-US Sub-Commission meeting would be considered by both side for implementation.

Space Exploration Programme

3878. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the programme for Space exploration for the second half of the Seventh Plan has since been finalised ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the programme and the details thereof year-wise ; and

(c) how does the Indian Space Research Programme compare with those of other countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The major approved Space Research Programmes during the remaining years of the Seventh Plan are :

The second development flight of the Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle

(ASLV) for launching SROSS 2 satellite carrying scientific payload; development of the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle for launching Remote Sensing satellites of the 900 kg class in polar sunsynchronous orbits; ASLV Continuation flights for launching SROSS-3 and 4 satellites for Space Science Missions; advance action related to the Cryogenic Project; the INSAT-II Test Spacecraft 1&2 which will lead the way to operational second generation INSAT-II Spacecraft during the 1990s; the Indian Remote Sensing Satellites (IRS-1A and 1B); IRS Utilisation Programme; and the National Natural Resources Management System. New Projects/Programmes to be approved for being taken up during the Seventh Plan include : Cryogenic Engine and Stage and Geosynchronous Launch Vehicle development; and the Microwave Remote Sensing Project.

(c) The Indian Space Programme is designed for peaceful purposes and is oriented entirely towards meeting national needs in the areas of communications including radio and television, meteorology, remote sensing, Space Science research and other application areas relevant to India. As such, valid comparisons with the Space Programmes of other countries cannot be made. However, the significant progress made by the well knit and most effective Indian Space Programme and the very large number of relevant application areas to which the Indian Space Programme is making substantial contributions is widely recognised and admired all over the world.

Census in Assam

3879. SHRI SUDARSAN DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have not yet decided about holding of census in Assam; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The 1981 Census could not be con-

ducted in Assam alongwith other States due to disturbed conditions prevailing in that State then. The question of holding of Census in Assam thereafter has been considered in consultation with the Government of Assam. That Government is currently engaged in the implementation of the accord and is not in a position to provide enumeration agency for the conduct of the Census. As such, it is not possible to hold a census in Assam at this stage.

Acquifer in Ganga Basin

3880. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a big artisan aquifer exists in Ganga Basin which can serve Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal and can have easy connection with surface water ;

(b) whether a rich water resource similarly is available near Jaisalmer which can take care of water needs of some desert areas ;

(c) if so, the details of available water resources at these two points ; and

(d) the schemes, if any, to exploit them and the benefits that will accrue out of it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Existence of artesian aquifers in the depth range of about 300 metres has been noticed in certain areas of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. Existence of deeper aquifers remains to be confirmed.

(b) Productive aquifers capable to sustain the requirements of drinking water and limited agriculture have been located in Jaisalmer district

(c) Tubewells in artesian aquifers in Ganga basin yield from 75 to 225 cubic

metres per hour. In Jaisalmer district, tubewells in Lathi formation in the depth range of 60 metres to 300 metres yield 60 to 125 cubic metres per hour.

(d) During VII Plan, 8330, 900 and 1200 public tubewells are proposed to be constructed in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal respectively. These can provide irrigation facilities to a gross area of 0.63 million hectares. In Jaisalmer district, 49 tubewells are proposed to be constructed during the current year for drinking water supply.

SAARC Convention on Suppression of Terrorism

3881. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the application of SAARC convention on suppression of terrorism will involve several legal problems ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government intend to bring about these changes soon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Some amendments to our law might be necessary.

(b) Government are examining what changes, if any, might be required.

(c) This can be decided only after such examination is completed.

V.I.P. Security Force

3882. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are raising a separate force for the security of the VIPS

during their visit to terrorist affected areas ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Protection of Tribals in Rajasthan

3883. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have initiated any effective steps for protection of tribals in Rajasthan against the excesses being committed on them by various sections of people ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). All State Governments having Scheduled Tribe population are required to submit monthly and half yearly reports indicating cases involving atrocities on Scheduled Tribes. These reports are analysed and assessment of the Union Government regarding trend in crimes against Scheduled Tribes is communicated to the concerned State Govts. Guidelines have been issued from time to time to the State Govts. including the State of Rajasthan suggesting precautionary, preventive, punitive and rehabilitative measures with regard to atrocities on Scheduled Tribes. The Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (now the National Commission for SC/ST) set up by Government of India has also been looking into the matters relating to the atrocities committed against the Scheduled Tribes through its field offices and suggesting remedial measures to avoid their recurrence. On the recommendation of the Commission the Government of India has advised the State Governments including Government of Rajasthan to provide financial assistance and other reliefs to the

victims of atrocities on a uniform scale. The Government of Rajasthan has accepted the scheme to provide relief to the Scheduled Tribe victims of atrocities.

Development of new Sorbet

3884. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any experiments have been made in India for developing new sorbet ;

(b) whether Government are seeking any collaboration with Physical Chemistry Institute of the Ukrainian Academy, USSR ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. A super absorbant named "JALSHAKTI" has been developed in the National Chemical Laboratory, Pune. It has the capacity to absorb upto 500 grams of water per gram of the material. Such material has uses in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, medical and personal care, printing, textile etc., and is in semi-commercial production by Indian Organic Chemicals Ltd. (IOCL) at Khopoli in Maharashtra.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Not applicable, Sir.

[Translation]

Central Scheme for Education of SC/ST Women

3885. SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM :

SHRI ARVIND NETAM :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the percentage of literacy among Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe

women is very low as compared to that of men; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to sanction a Centrally sponsored scheme for establishing more schools and hostels for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe women ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of welfare is already operating a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the construction of Hostels for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe girls students studying in middle, high school, higher secondary school, college and university stages of education. This Ministry has no proposals to sanction a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for establishing schools for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe girls. The States also run Ashram Schools and the National Education policy places a great emphasis on education of SC/ST women.

Criteria for awarding Scholarship to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

3886. SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM :

SHRI ARVIND NETAM :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for giving post matric scholarship to SC/ST students;

(b) whether Government propose to enhance the income limit of SC/ST parents for grant of post matric scholarships to their wards; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Post Matric Scholarships are given to SC/ST students who study recognised courses in recognised institutions at post matriculation stage subject to the eligibility conditions as given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). A High Level Official Committee was constituted to review the working of the scheme of Post Matric Scholarship, which *inter-alia*, includes the question of enhancing the income limits of SC/ST parents. The Committee has since submitted its report which is under consideration.

Statement

Eligibility conditions for the award of Post Matric Scholarship to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students

(i) He/She is a national of India.

(ii) He/She is a full time student.

(iii) (a) The income of his/her parents/guardians from all sources does not exceed Rs. 750/-p.m. will get full maintenance allowance and full fees.

(b) In the case of students whose parents/guardians income from all sources exceed Rs. 750/-p.m. but does not exceed Rs 1000/-p.m. and who pursue—

(i) Courses in —Full maintenance allowance and full fees.
Group-A

(ii) Courses in —Half maintenance allowance and full fees.
Group B. C,D, & E.

(iv) Only two children of the same parents/guardians are entitled to receive the scholarship.

(v) He/She does not hold any other scholarship/stipend. However he/she can accept free lodging or grant or ad-hoc monetary help from the State Government or any other source for the purchase of books, equipments or for meeting the expenses on board and lodging in addition to the scholarship amount paid under P.M.S. scheme.

- (vi) Students who are in full time employment and whose income combined with the income of their parents/guardians does not exceed Rs. 750/p.m. are eligible for only reimbursement of all compulsory payable non-refundable fees. Maintenance allowance is not given to them.
- (vii) Students pursuing part-time courses or studies through correspondence courses are not eligible.
- (viii) Students who after falling or passing the under-graduate/graduate/post graduate examinations in Arts/Science/Commerce, join any recognised professional or technical certificate diploma/degree courses, are eligible for scholarship. No subsequent failure will be condone (except in medical and engineering) and no further change in the course is allowed.
- (ix) Students pursuing post-graduate courses in medicine are eligible for scholarship, if they are not allowed to practice during the period of their courses.

Impact of low underground water level of functioning of Tube-Wells

3887. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the level of underground water has gone down due to drought in various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the names of the States and areas in which water level has gone down

and the details of steps proposed to be taken to remove its ill-effects on tube-wells in these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Fall in ground water levels during the period May 1987 and August 1987 has been observed in greater parts of the States of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, in Western U.P. and parts of Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh Karnataka, Maharashtra and Orissa. Measures like water-shed management, catchment treatment and artificial recharge of groundwater have been taken to increase infiltration to groundwater.

Integrated Tribal Welfare Projects in Uttar Pradesh

3888. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh where Integrated Tribal Welfare Projects have been started; and

(b) the year since when these projects were started and the total amount spent so far on these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b). The names of Integrated Tribal Development Projects, year of starting and the total amount spent so far on these projects as reported by the State Government for the period 1984-88 are given as under :

(Rs. lakhs)

Name of the Integrated Tribal Development Project	Hill District where the project located	Year of starting	Total Expenditure (1984-85 to 1987-88)
1	2	3	4
Bajpur	Nainital	1983	98.23
Khatima	Nainital	1984-85	115.01

1	2	3	4
Dharchula	Pithoragarh	1984-85	41.05
Joshimath	Chamoli	1984-85	27.06
Kalsi Chakrata	Dehradun	1984-85	83.08
Total			364.43*

*For the Year 1984-85, it relates to sanctioned amount and for 1987-88 it includes likely expenditure.

[English]

**Receipt of Court fees in Supreme Court
and High Court**

3889. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the total receipts of the Supreme Courts and each High Court by way of court fees and also the expenditure incurred on stamp papers during each of the last three years and the current year so far; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to augment the Courts funds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Under Article 229(3) of the Constitution, the administrative expenses of a High Court, including all salaries, allowances and pensions payable in respect of the officers and servants of the court shall be charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State, and any fees or other moneys taken by the court shall form part of that Fund. As regards Supreme Court and Delhi High Court additional funds are allotted whenever any proposals to that effect are received.

**Pension of persons having retired between
January, 1986 and March, 1987**

3890. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether gross amount of pension of persons having retired between January, 1986 and March, 1987 has become less under Pension Rules than the pension they were getting as fixed on their retirement under old rules;

(b) whether such pensioners are being asked to pay back the 'extra amount' which they got since 1 January, 1986 under the old rules; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the remedial action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir To provide relief in such cases a provision has been made in the orders for those who retired between 1.1.1986 and 30.6.1987 enabling them to opt for retention of the pre-revised scales of pay and to have their pension and gratuity calculated under the old rules provided they refund the excess pay and allowances drawn by them as a result of coming over to the revised scales of pay.

[Translation]

Commissioning of new projects

3891. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new projects consume more time and money because of their initial faulty schedules for commissioning;

(b) if so, the remedial measures being taken by Government in this regard ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Agricultural land submerged by Indira Canal due to seepage of water

3892. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to seepage of water from the 'Indira Canal' and waterlogging caused thereby in the area the agricultural land of the farmers in Lakhimpur Kheri, Barabanki, Sitapur, Lucknow districts of Uttar Pradesh has been submerged and farmers have reached the verge of starvation as a result thereof ; and

(b) if so, the details of the assistance to be provided to these farmers and details of the measures taken to check water seepage and submersion of lands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The area affected by seepage/water logging in Lakhimpur Kheri, Barabanki, Sitapur and Lucknow districts of Uttar Pradesh comes under the command of Sarda Sahayak Project and was of the order of 18000 ha. where Rabi crops could not be cultivated.

Due to construction of 9973 kms. of drainage out of the total 12,800 kms., the water-logged area has reduced to 5000 ha. approximately upto June, 1987. The work for construction of drainage net work and for lining of feeder canal is in progress.

Financial assistance to the States is given by the Centre as block loan/grant and is not tied to any sector of development or project.

[English]

Communal Riots

3893. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :

DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether communal riots took place in Bombay, Delhi and some other parts of the country in November, 1987 ;

(b) if so, the causes thereof and the States where such communal riots took place ;

(c) whether some anti-Indian activists were also arrested during these riots ; and

(d) the action being considered to prevent such incidents in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) On the basis of available information, barring a few incidents of communal violence there was no case of major communal riot in the country during November, 1987.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) The Central Government remains continuously in touch with the State

Governments with a view to preventing and controlling communal riots as also for providing such help and assistance as is required by the concerned State Governments.

Designing a Research Vessel by CSIR

3894. DR. V. VENKATESH :

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI :

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :

SHRI BIMAL KANTI GHOSH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is planning to design a research vessel like "Gavashani" for the ocean mining projects;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) when the construction work is likely to be started; and

(d) the salient features of the ship ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir, not at present,

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Allocation for underground drainage system in Seventh Plan

3895. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation in the Seventh Plan for providing underground drainage systems to cities and townships in the country; and

(b) the likely time where Government propose to provide basic toilet facilities in all the townships of 10,000 population or more ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) About Rs. 511 crores have been allocated in the Seventh Plan by the State Governments/ U.T. Administrations for providing underground drainage systems to cities and townships in the country.

(b) The "International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-91) Programme" was launched on 1st April, 1981 aiming to achieve inter-alia 100% coverage for Class-I cities with sewerage & sewage treatment facilities and low-cost sanitation methods in other towns with an overall coverage of 80% population in all cities and towns.

Based on the Mid-Decade review, it has, however, now been decided to scale down the originally set decade target to 50% coverage.

Child Marriages

3896. SHRI BANWARI LAL
PUROHIT :

SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether child marriages are still prevalent in several parts of the country ;

(b) how many such cases have come to the notice of Union Government during the last three years from each State ; and

(c) the action contemplated by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The implementation of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 is with the State Governments. The Government has collected the data in relation to cases registered under the Act from the State Governments and Union territory administrations for the year 1984, 1985 and upto June, 1986 and the details are set out in the statement below. The

information relating to cases of child marriages during the last three years is not available. The same will be collected from the State Governments and Union territories administrations and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 was amended in 1978 with a view to provide that offences under the Act shall be cognizable for the purpose of investigation and for all matters other than matters referred to in section 42 of the

Cr.P.C. (arrest on refusal to give name and residence) and the arrest of a person without a warrant or without an order of the magistrate. As the provisions of the Act are sufficiently deterrent, no further action is contemplated in this regard. The practice of Child marriage has deeply embedded among certain sections of the society and any legislation, however stringent its provisions may be, would not achieve the object of stopping this practice. It is only through social and economic uplift of these sections that the practice can be eradicated completely.

Statement

Number of cases of child marriage registered during 1984, 1985 and upto June, 1986.

S.No.	Name of the State/ Union territory	Number of cases 1984	registered during 1985	upto June 1986
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	10	10	10
4.	Bihar	2	1	1
5.	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	285 (yr. 1984-85)	205 (yr. 1985-86)	68 (yr. 1986- 87 upto June 1986)
7.	Haryana	Nil	Nil	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	7	2
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil	1
10.	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	2
11.	Kerala	Nil	5	Nil
12.	Maharashtra	Nil	Nil	1
13.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil
14.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Orissa	1	1	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
17. Punjab		Nil	Nil	Nil
18. Sikkim		Nil	Nil	Nil
19. Tamil Nadu		Nil	Nil	Nil
20. Tripura		Nil	Nil	Nil
21. West Bengal		2	5	2
22. Andaman & Nicobar Islands		Nil	1	Nil
23. Chandigarh		Nil	Nil	Nil
24. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		Nil	Nil	Nil
25. Daman & Diu		Nil	Nil	Nil
26. Delhi		Nil	Nil	Nil
27. Lakshadweep		Nil	Nil	Nil
28. Pondicherry		Nil	Nil	Nil

1. The above information is still awaited from the Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.
2. Information for the period July 1986 to November, 1987 is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

N. S. A. Detainees

3897. SHRI H. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons detained under NSA in the country during 1985, 1986 and 1987 (January-September), State-wise;

(b) the number of detainees released by Government after consideration of their representations, State-wise ;

(c) the number of detainees released by the Review Board, State-wise ;

(d) the number of detainees released by High Courts or Supreme Court, State-wise ;

(e) the number of detainees who served or are serving the full term of detention, State-wise ; and

(f) the number of detainees who on release were redetained under any other law for the time being in force, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a), (c) to (e). Three statements I, II and III containing the requisite information are given below.

(b) and (f). Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement I**(a) Number of persons detained under NSA in country year-wise and State-wise**

S.No.	Name of State/ U. T. Admn.	As on 31.12.1985	As on 31.12.1986	As on 30.9.1987
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Uttar Pradesh	1634	1842	2039
2.	Maharashtra	1502	1854	2067
3.	Punjab	1044	1192	1414
4.	Madhya Pradesh	735	891	974
5.	Gujarat	422	548	569
6.	Assam	347	347	347
7.	Andhra Pradesh	343	360	364
8.	Manipur	309	349	372
9.	Bihar	285	300	301
10.	Delhi	168	174	178
11.	Rajasthan	77	98	172
12.	Tamil Nadu	83	103	108
13.	Orissa	75	127	158
14.	Karnataka	34	34	34
15.	Mizoram	26	26	26
16.	Chandigarh	11	11	11
17.	Haryana	7	7	7
18.	Meghalaya	4	4	4
19.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	2
20.	Andaman & Nicobar	1	1	1
21.	Nagaland	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Goa Daman & Diu	1	10	22
23.	Sikkim	—	5	5
TOTAL		7111	8286	9176

Note : National Security Act, 1980 is not applicable to Jammu & Kashmir. Information about the remaining States/U.T. Administration is NIL.

Statement II

(c) and (d) Statement showing the number of detainees released by the Review and High Court or Supreme Court state-wise and year-wise

S.No.	Name of State/ U.T. Admn.	No. of persons released by Review Board			No. of persons released by High Court or Supreme Court		
		as on 31.12.85	as on 31.12.86	as on 30.9.87	as on 31.12.85	as on 31.12.86	as on 30.9.87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Uttar Pradesh	343	390	439	372	443	483
2.	Maharashtra	647	716	751	221	294	417
3.	Punjab	334	375	434	30	32	60
4.	Madhya Pradesh	313	377	417	109	147	155
5.	Gujarat	130	199	210	149	176	187
6.	Assam	125	125	125	142	142	142
7.	Andhra Pradesh	34	35	35	108	110	110
8.	Manipur	54	55	55	44	49	56
9.	Bihar	33	33	34	41	43	46
10.	Delhi	84	85	86	20	20	20
11.	Rajasthan	6	11	28	11	11	31
12.	Tamil Nadu	8	10	13	6	14	14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Orissa	9	12	15	11	12	16
14.	Karnataka	10	10	10	14	14	14
15.	Mizoram	5	5	5	9	10	10
16.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Haryana	2	2	2	2	2	2
19.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	1	1
22.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	1	11	—	1	5
23.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	5
TOTAL		2137	2444	2671	1290	1522	1769

Note : National Security Act, 1980 is not applicable to Jammu & Kashmir.
Information about the remaining States/U.T. Admn. is NIL.

Statement III

(e) Number of detainees who served or are serving the full term of detention state-wise

S.No.	Name of State/ U.T. Admn.	Detainees who served full term of detention			Detainees who are serving detention
		as on 30.12.85	as on 31.12.86	as on 30 6.87	As on 30.9.1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Uttar Pradesh	361	437	475	149
2.	Maharashtra	190	293	350	302
3.	Punjab	8	9	13	176
4.	Madhya Pradesh	150	204	241	63

1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Gujarat		4	5	6	11
6. Assam		11	11	11	—
7. Andhra Pradesh		26	41	42	4
8. Manipur		170	183	192	28
9. Bihar		58	62	63	4
10. Delhi		25	30	34	4
11. Rajasthan		36	41	45	32
12. Tamil Nadu		30	44	48	10
13. Orissa		21	32	42	42
14. Karnataka		1	1	1	—
15. Mizoram		2	8	8	—
16. Chandigarh		—	1	1	—
17. Haryana		—	—	—	—
18. Meghalaya		—	—	—	—
19. Himachal Pradesh		—	—	—	—
20. Andaman & Nicobar		—	—	—	—
21. Nagaland		—	—	—	—
22. Goa, Daman & Diu		—	1	—	—
23. Sikkim		—	—	—	—
TOTAL		1093	1403	1572	825

Note : National Security Act, 1980 is not applicable to Jammu & Kashmir.
Information for the remaining States/U.T. Admn. is NIL.

[Translation]

Old age pension

3898. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA :

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme to grant old
age pension is under consideration of
Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No, Sir, old age pensions are given by the respective State Govts.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

[English]

Water from Chambal canal system for Madhya Pradesh

3900. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) steps being taken to provide the allotted quota of water for irrigation in Madhya Pradesh from Chambal canal system which has been running dry since 1984-85 due to inadequate supply from Kota Barrage; and

(b) the area expected to be covered during 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). As per mutual agreement, the water regulation of the Kota Barrage is done by a Standing Committee of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The details of the areas irrigated in the States are not maintained at the Centre

Inclusion of "Mukkuva" fishermen community in Scheduled Castes list

3901. SHRI N DENNIS : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Govt. propose to include the "Mukkuva" fishermen community of Tamil Nadu and Kerala in the list of Scheduled Castes;

(b) whether Government have received any representations in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). The details of proposal received from the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Kerala and the reaction of the Government thereon cannot be disclosed in public interest.

Socio-economic survey of tribal areas

3902. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any socio-economic survey of the areas largely inhabited by the tribals in the different States has been undertaken to ensure rapid development of these areas under the Seventh Five Year Plan to enable the tribals to come into the main stream of socio and economic development of the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government for their rapid socio-economic development under the Seventh Five Year Plan alongwith the progress made so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Universal Tribal Bench Mark Survey was taken up in the ITDP areas of various States during Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans. The survey collected data on various socio-economic aspects of tribals and tribal areas such as land utilisation, minor forest produce, area under different crops, livestock, irrigation, small industries, educational institutions, drinking water, medical facilities etc. These were utilised by the States to formulate Tribal sub-plan for the Seventh Five Year Plan period, evaluation of tribal programmes for preparation of Action Plans for tribal development.

(c) The tribal sub-plan approach adopted during the Fifth Five Year Plan has been continued in 7th Plan. During the Seventh Five Year Plan the major steps contemplated in the field of tribal development include assisting 40 lakhs tribal families economically to cross the poverty line; elimination of exploitation,

human resource development, health care, infra-structural and environmental development, and development of vulnerable tribal groups.

**Modernisation of Krishna Delta System
in Andhra Pradesh**

3903. SHRI V. SOBHANADREE-SWARA RAO : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position relating to modernisation of Krishna Delta System under Prakasam barrage in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the important aspects of the proposal including latest cost estimates; and

(c) the likely date by which the modernisation scheme will be taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). An area of 18 thousand hectares is likely to get irrigation benefit at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.25 crores besides stabilisation of irrigation in an area of 487 thousand hectares according to the project proposals.

**Radiation from Rare Earth materials in
Mysore**

3904. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether radiation hazards are being caused by the Indian Rare Earth's materials plant at Mysore; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Revised volumes of 'Wealth of India' series

3905. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has brought out revised volumes of 'Wealth of India' series;

(b) if so, whether there is any plan for computer record being kept of this documentation; and

(c) whether a visual record of the resources would also be kept using compact discs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Some volumes of 'Wealth of India' series have been revised and already brought out whereas the revision of other volumes is in progress.

(b) and (c). At present there is no plan for keeping computer record nor to prepare visual record of the resources using compact discs for the 'Wealth of India' series.

**Pendency of revenue cases for allotment
of house sites and allied matter with
A & N Island**

3906. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) numbers of revenue cases for allotment of house sites, land allotment and allied matters after duly processed are pending with Andaman and Nicobar Island Administration with break-up about District Office and Secretariat and since when; and

(b) the reasons for delay in deciding the cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) 4588 revenue cases are pending with the Forest Deptt. as well as District Offices of the A & N Administration. Since procedure for dealing with such cases is a continuous process, it is not feasible to give District-wise and Secretariat-wise break-up of pendency as its position keeps on changing every day.

(b) Main reasons for delay in deciding such cases are :

- (i) Receipt of complaints from villagers against such allotment/regularisation of encroachments.
- (ii) Lack of detailed site survey in respect of encroachment of forest land as well as revenue land, the procedure of which is a time consuming process.
- (iii) Difficulties in locating alternate revenue land in respect of encroachment on forest land, as per guidelines laid down by the Island Development Authority.

Welfare Schemes for aged

3907. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the existing welfare schemes for the aged ;

(b) whether any financial assistance is given to voluntary organisations for welfare schemes for the aged ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the new schemes if any, proposed to be introduced for the welfare of the aged ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). There is no specific scheme for welfare of the aged at the Centre. However, under a general grant-in-aid scheme for assistance to voluntary organisations in the field of social welfare, financial assistance is provided to the voluntary organisation for welfare of the aged.

(c) Financial assistance is provided to voluntary organisations for providing services in the areas which are relatively unserved, which fill in essential gaps in existing schemes and for projects located in backward rural and tribal areas and urban slums. During 1986-87, 20 organisations were provided grants-in-aid to the tune of Rs. 17.96 lakhs.

(d) There is at present no proposal to introduce any new scheme for the welfare of the aged.

River-Basin-wise Irrigation Potential

3908. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the river-basin-wise irrigation potential which can be created with State-wise break up ;

(b) how much of the potential has already been exploited, with State-wise break up ; and

(c) whether Government propose further exploitation of the various river basin potentials and if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The information is given in the Statement below,

Statement

Potential created at the end of Sixth Plan and target for Seventh Plan

(In '000 ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Ultimate Irrigation potential	Potential created upto end of VI Plan (Cumulative)	Target for VII Plan (additional)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9200	5583	933
2.	Assam	2670	492	260
3.	Bihar	12400	6291	1455
4.	Gujarat	4750	2768	547
5.	Haryana	4550	3310	369
6.	Himachal Pradesh	335	123	28
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	800	474	67
8.	Karnataka	4600	2401	464
9.	Kerala	2100	925	280
10.	Madhya Pradesh	10200	3815	1080
11.	Maharashtra	7300	3690	745
12.	Manipur	240	79	39.5
13.	Meghalaya	120	35	14
14.	Nagaland	90	51	12
15.	Orissa	5900	2613	706
16.	Punjab	6550	5637	404
17.	Rajasthan	5150	3782	570
18.	Sikkim	42	14	8
19.	Tamil Nadu	3900	3194	133

1	2	3	4	5
20. Tripura		215	58	35
21. Uttar Pradesh		25700	18764	4237
22. West Bengal		6110	3281	478
Other States and UTs		410	153.12	50.0
GRAND TOTAL		113332	67533.12	12898.5

Note : 1. Basin-wise break up of these figures is not maintained.

2. It is proposed to create the ultimate irrigation potential fully by 2010 A.D. or so.

Expenditure on Satluj-Yamuna Link

3909. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the entire expenditure of Satluj-Yamuna link canal is being met by the Union Government and if not what portion is being met by Union Government ;

(b) the estimated total cost of the canal and how much is to be borne by the Union Government and the amount disbursed so far ; and

(c) the other canals being financed by the Union Government indicating the names of the projects, State-wise and construction expenditure to be borne by the Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The entire cost of Sutlej-Yamuna Link (SYL) Canal is being met by the Union Government. The SYL Canal was approved in November, 1985 for a cost of Rs. 272 crores. The Project Authorities have submitted a revised estimate of the canal, updated cost of which as scrutinised

by the Central Water Commission, is Rs. 366 crores. This is yet to be submitted to the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission for acceptance. So far Rs. 176 crores have been released by the Centre for this canal.

(c) No such other canal of any State is being financed by the Union Government.

Narmada Valley Projects formulated and submitted to the Government

3910. SHRI AMAL DATTA :

SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the finance required and its sources for execution of Narmada Valley Projects formulated and submitted to the Government ;

(b) the parts of the projects that have been sanctioned and details of each of the projects, cost and financing pattern ;

(c) the benefit expected to accrue from the parts of the projects sanctioned in each of the projects separately ;

(d) the loss in terms of submersion of the land destruction of forest and resettlement of people with detailed break up for each part of the projects ; and

(e) by when the projects are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). Detailed proposals for Narmada Valley Projects have not been formulated. As per the present policy, the projects in the irrigation sector are funded from the State Plan resources.

Seventh Plan Provision for Undertaking Ground Water Survey Programme

3911. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked during the Seventh Plan for undertaking ground water survey programme ;

(b) the amount allocated to different States for implementing the above programme so far ;

(c) the amount allocated to Orissa during 1987-88 to implement ground water survey programme ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The amount earmarked for Minor Irrigation which includes Ground Water Survey Programme in the country is Rs. 2884.99 crores during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90). There is no separate earmarking for undertaking Ground Water Survey Programme.

(b) The amount allocated to different States for implementation of the above programme during Seventh Five Year Plan is as given in the Statement below.

(c) and (d). The Planning Commission recommended during the Working Group discussions on Minor Irrigation Programme for 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 100 lakhs for investigation and development of ground water resources as grant-in-aid to Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation against a total of Rs. 26.25 crores for Minor Irrigation. Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme, it is proposed to give Rs. 25 lakhs as Central Assistance during 1987-88 to Orissa State. Besides, the Central Ground Water Board have allocated Rs. 2.62 crores for implementing ground water survey programme during 1987-88 in Orissa.

Statement

Seventh Plan (1985-90) State-wise outlays on minor irrigation Programmes

(Rs. Crores)

S. No. State/Union Territories		Seventh Plan Outlays
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	147.40
2.	Assam	160.00
3.	Bihar	260.00

1	2	3
4.	Gujarat	134.55
5.	Haryana	14.17
6.	Himachal Pradesh	54.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	42.00
8.	Karnataka	151.00
9.	Kerala	50.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	433.60
11.	Maharashtra	250.00
12.	Manipur	10.00
13.	Meghalaya	9.70
14.	Nagaland	15.00
15.	Orissa	110.00
16.	Punjab	46.22
17.	Rajasthan	47.88
18.	Sikkim	10.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	85.00
20.	Tripura	15.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	512.00
22.	West Bengal	68.00
Total (States)		2615.52
<i>Union Territories</i>		
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.70
*2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.00
3	Chandigarh	0.60
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.13

1	2	3
5. Delhi		5.19
*6. Goa, Daman and Diu		8.80
7. Lakshadweep		—
*8. Mizoram		7.00
9. Pondicherry		5.05

Sub-Total (UTs)		54.47

Total States and UTs		2669 99
Central Sector		135.00

Grand Total		2804.99

* Now States

**Assistance to Tribal Development
Project in Koraput District,
Orissa**

**3912. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK :** Will the Minister of WELFARE
be pleased to state :

(a) the total cost of the Tribal Deve-
lopment Project launched in Kashipur
Block of Koraput district Orissa ;

(b) the total amount of International
Fund for Agricultural Development
or any other external aid likely to be
obtained for the Tribal Development Pro-
ject ; and

(c) how much assistance is proposed
to be given by Union Government for the
project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRI-
DHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). Esti-
mated investment in the Tribal Develop-
ment Project under consideration in
Kashipur Block, Koraput district Orissa,
is about Rs. 31 crores, of which about

50% may be funded by the International
Fund for Agricultural Development.
Central Assistance will be passed on to
Orissa in accordance with prevailing
guidelines.

**Training to Professional Staff of
Sikkim in Integrated Rural
Energy Programme**

3913 SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI :
Will the Minister of PLANNING be
pleased to refer to the reply given to
Unstarred Question No. 3761 on 19
August, 1987 regarding professional staff
of Sikkim in Integrated Rural Energy
Programme and state :

(a) the total number of I.R.E.P.
professional staff of Sikkim attended train-
ing course held at Regional Engineering
College, Srinagar during September, 1987 ;
and

(b) the total number of Nominations
invited from Sikkim for training course to
be held at Regional Institute of Techno-
logy, Jamshedpur during 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) One.

(b) Nominations of officers have been invited from the State and District/Block level IREP Cells, the State Nodal Agency implementing the IREP Programme, and the State Planning Department, for this Course. Nomination of one officer has already been received from the Government of Sikkim. Upto three officers will be selected from the nominations received from the Government of Sikkim, for which the last date is 18th December, 1987.

People Oriented Science Policy

3914. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain requests regarding people oriented Science Policy have been received ;

(b) if so, the details of these requests ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Jobs on Fake SC/ST Certificates

3915. SHRI GANGA RAM : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of people of getting Government jobs on the basis of false Scheduled Caste certificates ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the measures Government have taken to check this ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Whenever any specific cases come to the notice of Government appropriate action is taken.

(c) All the State Governments/U.T. Administrations are instructed from time to time to take deterrent action against officials who issue social status certificates in non-genuine cases under the appropriate disciplinary rules applicable to them. Action is also taken against those who obtain Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe certificates by misrepresenting the facts as provided under relevant law.

[Translation]

Sanction to Punpun-Dardha Project of Bihar

3916. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Bihar had sent Punpun-Dardha project for clearance ;

(b) whether delay in granting the sanction to the scheme has resulted in the escalation of cost ; and

(c) if so, when Government propose to give clearance for the said project and the reasons for delay in giving clearance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). Comments on Pun-Pun Dardha Irrigation Scheme have been sent to Government of Bihar for their compliance.

[English]

Proposal for Muhane Dams

3917. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bihar Government has sent the proposal in respect of Muhane Dam for its approval ;

(b) whether estimate prepared for it in 1975 has tripled now ;

(c) if so, the time by which Government propose to give its approval for the Muhane Dam ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). Comments on Mohane Reservoir Project have been sent to Government of Bihar for their compliance.

Restricted Area Permits

3918. SHRIMATI D K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain State Governments were given powers to issue restricted area permits in their respective States ;

(b) if so, the names of restricted areas State-wise and when these powers were given to the States ;

(c) whether these powers have been withdrawn from some States ;

(d) if so, the names thereof and when these powers were withdrawn ;

(e) the circumstances under which these powers were withdrawn ;

(f) whether the circumstances relating to these powers have now undergone major changes ;

(g) if so, whether these powers would be restored to these States ; and

(h) what steps are proposed to simplify the existing procedure of issuing restricted area permits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From time to time since 1963 the following States were delegated powers to issue Restricted Area Permits : (i) Assam (ii) Meghalaya (iii) Tripura (iv) West Bengal. In addition, Punjab was also declared as Restricted area temporarily in June, 1984 and subsequently State Government of Punjab was delegated powers to issue Restricted Area Permits to foreigners of Indian origin in certain specified circumstances.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In July, 1980 the States of Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura were requested not to exercise these powers. The District Magistrates, however, who were earlier exercising these powers *suo moto* can now exercise these powers only when so authorised by the Central Government, since 1987.

(e) to (h). It has been considered necessary to have proper verification before issuing Restricted Area Permits. This function can be performed in an appropriate and efficient manner at the Central level, where the information from various sources is pooled and accessible.

Increase in Delhi Police Vehicles

3919. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the existing strength of vehicles with emergency alarms provided to each police station in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal to increase the vehicle strength of the exist-

ing police stations. However, recently sanction has been issued for setting up 2 new police districts, 8 sub-divisions and 13 more police stations which will have the normal prescribed vehicles strength.

Indo-GDR Group of Planning Experts meet

3920. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether sixth meeting of the Joint Indo-GDR Working Group of Planning experts was held in New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the issues discussed during the meeting ; and

(c) the follow-up action taken to implement their recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Sixth Meeting of the Indo-GDR Group of Planning Experts discussed a variety of issues. These related to the annual and five year plans of the two countries, finance and price planning for public enterprises, applications of high technology, rational utilisation of energy and planning of human resources.

(c) At this Meeting a number of areas were identified for expert level exchanges in the future. These include exchange of information on annual plans and five year plans of the two countries ; planning and management of large machine building corporations, construction sector and urban and inter-city passenger transport system; and rationalisation of electricity generation, transmission and distribution. As agreed by both sides, these themes will be considered for retention in the agenda for the next meeting.

Divorce maintenance cases in Courts

3921. DR. PHULRENU GUHA :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of maintenance of divorced women under Section 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code filed in various law courts in the country during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 ; and

(b) the number of divorced muslim women who have been provided adequate maintenance by Waqf Boards, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). Statistics relating to such cases are not maintained.

[Translation]

Flood Control Schemes for Bihar

3922. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state details of the proposals made by Bihar Government for flood control recently and the proposals out of them accepted by the Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : The Government of Bihar, after the flood of 1986, submitted 13 flood control schemes to the Ganga Flood Control Commission for appraisal and sponsoring them for approval of the Planning Commission as per the details given in the Statement below. 4 Schemes are under examination in the Ganga Flood Control Commission. The comments of the Ganga Flood Control Commission on 9 Schemes are under compliance by the State Government.

Statement

List of schemes submitted by the Government of Bihar to Ganga Flood Control Commission after 1986 Floods

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)	Present Position
1.	Drainage scheme in the irrigation command of Gandak and Kosi Project.	16354.54	Under examination.
2.	Protection works for Kosi embankment and afflux Bundh before the floods of 1987.	2296.11	Comments sent to the Government of Bihar.
3.	Anti-erosion works for Piparasi-Piparaghat embankment and Retired line for 1987.	997.87	—do—
4.	Construction of Bull headed spur between ch. 820.50-831 of Jhava Lava Right Mahananda embankment.	66.53	—do—
5.	Strengthening of spurs at ch. 840, 855, 867 and 880.50 of Jhava-Lava Right Mahananda embankment.	73.10	—do—
6.	Arjunpur Umarpur Protection Scheme	151.91	—do—
7.	Protection works from Tawakkal Rai Ka Dera to Tilak Rai Ka Dera.	174.00	—do—
8.	Construction of Revetment and Retired line at Chandpura	76.50	—do—
9.	Anti-erosion works (near vill. Kursela) between ch. 989-1016 of Belagachhi Jhawa Right Mahananda embankment.	92.07	—do—
10.	Anti-erosion works from ch. 0 to 10.50 Goagachhi Lalbathani Dowel embankment on Left bank of river Ganga near village Kishanpur.	151.60	—do—
11.	Chak ring bundh protection scheme.	157.00	Under examination.
12.	Chakia Ramdin embankment scheme.	162.65	—do—
13.	Second Revised Estimate of Tirmulani Kursela embankment scheme.	645.72	—do—

[English]

**Modernisation of Irrigation Projects
during Current Year**

3923. SHRI JAGANNATH PATT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of WATER
RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under-
taken a programme for modernising irriga-
tion projects during the current plan
period ;

(b) if so, the State-wise progress made
so far in this regard particularly in the
State of Orissa ;

(c) whether any project was also
undertaken in the district of Kalahandi in
the State of Orissa ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINIS-
TER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY
OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM
NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The
information is given in the Statement
below.

(c) and (d). There is no ongoing
modernisation scheme in the Kalahandi
district.

Statement*Major and Medium Irrigation—Modernisation schemes in the Seventh Plan*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Seventh Plan Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure during 1985-87
1	2	3	4
<i>States</i>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1 00	3.70
2.	Assam	2.00	0.15
3.	Bihar	6.52	5.26
4.	Gujarat	142.70	33.73
5.	Haryana	121.58	49.75
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.17	2.74
7.	Karnataka	13.50	4.89
8.	Kerala	2.00	—
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1.50	2.08
10.	Maharashtra	6.20	2.01
11.	Manipur	3.00	—
12.	Orissa	4.18	1.49

1	2	3	4
13.	Punjab	160.08	46.31
14.	Rajasthan	58.00	9.83
15.	Tamil Nadu	68.84	32.69
16.	Uttar Pradesh	237.58	41.06
17.	West Bengal	10.00	0.65
Total :			236.34
Total Union Territories		1.50	0.35
Grand Total :		844.35	236.69

Exploitation of ground water resources

3924. SHRI BIMAL KANTI GHOSH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the measures being adopted to systematically tap ground water;

(b) the estimated quantity of ground water resources available in the country;

(c) the State-wise extent of ground water resources available;

(d) whether Government have finalised a State-wise strategy for exploiting ground water resources and if so, details thereof and action proposed thereon; and

(e) measures adopted to regulate exploitation of ground water to ensure that recharging possibilities are not exceeded and ingress of salinity is prevented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Measures like scientific surveys, exploration and assessment of groundwater

resources and monitoring the behaviour of groundwater situation have been taken.

(b) and (c). Details of replenishable groundwater resource estimates are given in the Statement below.

(d) Statewise programmes have been prepared for construction of 1.25 million dug wells, 1.41 million shallow tubewells and 25,000 public tubewells during the VII Plan period.

(e) A model Bill to regulate development of groundwater has been circulated to the States suggesting enactment of suitable legislation to ensure balanced development.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territories	Utilisable Groundwater Resource (m. ha. m.)
1	2	3
<i>States</i>		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.6580
2.	Assam	1.6519

1	2	3	1	2	3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.1135	<i>Union Territories</i>		
4.	Bihar	2.8566	1.	Andaman & Nicobar	—
5.	Gujarat	2.0323	2.	Chandigarh	0.0030
6.	Goa	0.1850	3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0030
7.	Haryana	0.8824	4.	Delhi	0.2680
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.0670	5.	Lakshadweep	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.1890	6.	Pondicherry	—
10.	Karnataka	1.3038			
11.	Kerala	0.6919	Total Union Territories		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5.9468	0.2740		
13.	Maharashtra	3.4580			
14.	Manipur	0.0086	All India Total :		
15.	Meqhalaya	0.0288	41.8538		
16.	Mizoram	—			
17.	Nagaland	0.0034	Bandh call by State Demand Committee		
18.	Orissa	2.0655	3925. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :		
19.	Punjab	1.3120	Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be		
20.	Rajasthan	1.4571	pleased to state :		
21.	Sikkim	—	(a) whether Karbi Anglong and North		
22.	Tamil Nadu	2.6965	Cachar Hills Autonomous State Demand		
23.	Tripura	0.0588	Committee and Karbi Students Union gave		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9.2683	a call for a 36 hours bandh which began on		
25.	West Bengal	1.6446	26th October, 1987;		
			(b) whether the bandh was called in		
			support of their demand for a separate		
			State comprising the two Hill Districts;		
			and		
			(c) if so, the reaction of Union		
			Government thereto ?		
			THE MINISTER OF STATE IN		
			THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS		
			(SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) :		
			(a) Yes, Sir.		
			(b) The agitation is for an Autonomous		
			State within the State of Assam.		
			(c) The State Government have been		
			impressed upon to show greater sensitivity		
			to tribal aspirations and look into the		
Total States :		41.5798			

grievances of the tribals and create a feeling of well-being and belonging among them. The Central Government are however not in favour of further re-organisation of Assam.

[Translation]

SAARC Food Security Reserve

3926. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the outlines of South Asian Food Security Reserve proposed to be created by the Head of States during the recently concluded SAARC Summit at Kathmandu and the manner in which member countries will make their contributions; and

(b) the manner in which this Food Security Reserve will be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The SAARC Food Security Reserve is to consist of 200,000 metric tons of foodgrains to be earmarked by the member countries as follows :

Bangladesh	21,100 tons
Bhutan	180 „
India	153,200 „
Maldives	20 „
Nepal	3,600 „
Pakistan	19,100 „
Sri Lanka	2,800 „

The Reserve may consist of wheat or rice or a combination thereof.

The foodgrains will remain the property of the contributing member country and shall be in addition to any national reserve that it maintains. The reserve may be utilised by any member country in the event of an emergency. The member country in need will directly notify the other member country or countries of the

emergency it is facing and the amount of foodgrains required. The other member country or countries will then take immediate steps to arrange for the supply. Prices, terms and conditions of payment, in kind or otherwise, for the foodgrains so released, will be negotiated directly between the member countries concerned.

A member country may also draw on its own share of the reserve.

Facilities provided to the Officials doing Night Duty

3927. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the facilities being provided by Government to the employees who are detained late in the night after office hours and also to those who perform night duty in Government offices ;

(b) whether their offices are keeping any special vehicles for transportation of these employees during night hours ; a d

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) In the case of employees who are detained beyond office hours monetary compensation is provided for extra work subject to the usual conditions.

In respect of employees who are required to perform night duty as part of their normal job, there is provision for compensation in the form of night duty allowance or to give them equated duty hours by reducing the hours of work to be done at night.

Details of other facilities provided for such categories of employees are not however centrally monitored as the requirements in regard to facilities vary from Department to Department. For example in the Department of Telecommunications, retiring/rest rooms or dormitories are provided in the office premises where employees have to repeatedly perform night duty.

(b) and (c). No special arrangements or vehicles are provided for transportation of the employees but in exceptional cases official transport is arranged subject to availability of vehicles.

Proposal for making changes in Public Holidays

3928. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to make change in the policy of declaring public holidays and if so, details thereof ;

(b) whether the Government propose to include days on which religious festivals are held in the list of Restricted Holidays ;

(c) if so, when ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The list of Restricted holidays for Central Offices in Delhi is finalised by this Ministry and there is no proposal at present to include any additional occasion.

In regard to offices outside Delhi, the list is drawn up by the local Central Govt. Employees Welfare Coordination Committees at their discretion. This Ministry has no information about any changes which might be under their consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The present system of holidays was adopted in November, 1982. Since then, the position has been reviewed from time to time, but it has not been found possible to make any changes.

[English]

Service Rules for Central Secretariat Stenographers

3929. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased

to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2597 on 12 August, 1987 regarding reframing of Central Secretariat Stenographers Service Rules and state :

(a) whether service rules for the Central Secretariat Stenographers have since been reframed ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the Rules and in what way they differ from the original Rules ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI * BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Action taken on Tribal Development Reports

3930. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Schedule V of the Constitution requires the State Governors to send periodical reports to Union Government about tribal development ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Under the Schedule V of the Constitution of India, the Governors of States having Scheduled Areas shall annually or whenever so required by President, make an annual report to President regarding administration of Scheduled Areas. The word 'Administration' is used in a wide sense and the report covers all aspects of administration including tribal development. These are examined in the Ministry of Welfare which is the nodal Ministry in the matter. The comments of the Ministry on reports are conveyed to the State Governments for necessary action.

National Consensus for Reservation for Other Backward Classes

3931. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Prime Minister had announced that Government would have a national consensus evolved on the issue of reservations for other Backward Classes ; and

(b) if so, what follow up action has been taken since then and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) and (b). In a Press Conference held at Ahmedabad on 23rd March, 1985, the Prime Minister, in reply to a question, had stated that we will have to talk to the people and State authorities and see what they have to say. The Home Minister had hence in May 1985 addressed Chief Ministers suggesting them to maintain status quo on the issue of reservations for Other Backward Classes till a National Consensus is evolved. Government continues to be of the view that status quo should be maintained on this issue till a consensus is evolved.

[Translation]

Reserved Constituencies

3932. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria on which an area is declared as reserved constituency and the time for which such a reservation remains in force ;

(b) the time for which the present reservation is to continue ; and

(c) whether any proposal is pending with Government for changes in the reserved constituencies for the next elections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) The criteria for declaring constituencies to be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are contained in articles 330 and 332 of the Constitution and in sections 8 and 9 of the Delimitation Act, 1972. As the Delimitation Commission constituted under that Act had completed the tasks assigned to it, the power to determine reserved seats is conferred on the Election Commission by later enactments as and when necessary and such enactments also provide the same guidelines as are included in the Constitution and the Delimitation Act. The reservations should normally continue until the determination under the next census is made.

(b) Under the existing provisions of the Constitution, the present reservation will have to continue until the relevant figures for the first census taken after the year 2000 A.D. have been published. This is, however, subject to the condition that the present period of reservation under the Constitution which is up to January, 1990 is extended beyond 2000 A.D.

(c) The proposal to rotate the present reservation of constituencies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes forms part of the proposals for electoral reforms sent by the Election Commission. Such proposals will be discussed with political parties and a decision will be taken after the discussions are over.

[English]

Inclusion of "Eid Mil Adul Nabi" in list of Government Holidays

3933. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation for inclusion of "Eid Mil adul Nabi" in the list of Government holidays ; and

(b) decision taken by the Government on the representation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was not found possible to accept the proposal.

Supreme Court decision regarding provision of special grades for Delhi Judicial Service Officers

3934. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the decision of Supreme Court on December 19, 1986 regarding provision of Special Grades for the Delhi Judicial Service Officers, framing of recruitment rules for higher posts in the District Judiciary and for the removal of stagnation and the follow up action taken thereon ; and

(b) the steps proposed to remove stagnation in Delhi Judicial Service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) The text of Supreme Court Judgement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See No. LT-5462/87*]. The appointments to Delhi Higher Judicial Service are finalised by the Delhi High Court/Delhi Administration and as such Department is not directly concerned with them. Regarding amendment to Delhi Higher Judicial Service Rules it is stated that these rules have been framed by the Lt. Governor of Delhi under Article 309 of the Constitution and the amendments are also finalised by him. The approval of the Government has been conveyed to Delhi Administration on 26.2.87 for the amendment of Delhi Higher Judicial Service Rules and they have been since notified by Delhi Administration, on 17.3.87.

(b) Proposals have been called for from Delhi Administration for the removal of stagnation in the Delhi Judicial Service as per Orders of the Supreme Court dated 18.12.86.

National Committee for Backward Areas

3935. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas has formulated any schemes for developing the backward areas in the country ; and

(b) if so, the schemes formulated for Orissa along with the details of their implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b). The National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas has given 11 Reports and a number of recommendations regarding the development of backward areas in the country including Orissa. The recommendations broadly relate to problems of backwardness in tribal areas, drought-prone areas, salinity affected areas, industrially backward areas, etc. These recommendations are generally kept in view while formulating schemes under the Plans.

Provision for Appeal to High Courts against Administrative Tribunal Judgements

3936. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government employees are finding it difficult to approach the Supreme Court against the judgements of the Administrative Tribunal ;

(b) whether Government propose to make a provision for appeal to the Division Bench of the High Court against the judgements of the Administrative tribunals in the first instance ; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) The Government have no information in the matter.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Deportation of Indians from Gulf

3937. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indians are being deported every month from Gulf-Co-operation Council nations for having fake travel documents ;

(b) if so, how many Indians have been deported during the year 1987 so far ; and

(c) action taken by Government to prevent Indian citizens from travelling to Gulf countries with fake travel documents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Location of Aquifers in Drought Affected Areas

3938. SHRI D P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have schemes to locate aquifers in drought-affected areas ;

(b) the work done in this regard since August 1, 1987 ; and

(c) the details of work done in locating aquifers using remote sensing agencies or by any other means in Gujarat since August 1, 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Exploratory drilling operations are being carried out in drought affected areas to locate aquifers. For this purpose, 74

boreholes of various types have been drilled since August, 1987.

(c) Remote sensing based maps of the State of Gujarat indicating potential ground water areas for further prospecting have been prepared. Central Ground Water Board has drilled 9 exploratory boreholes in the State since August, 1987 for delineating productive aquifers.

Procedure for Calculating the Vacancies of Deputy Secretary in the CSS

3939 SHRI PARASRAM BHAR-DWAJ :

SHRI KHELAN RAM JANG-DE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of vacancies for the Panel of Deputy Secretaries in the CSS has been coming down year after year ;

(b) if so, the procedure being followed in calculating the vacancies of Deputy Secretaries prior to 1983 and the existing procedure ; and

(c) whether there is any variation between the above procedures and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) The number of vacancies for the panel of Deputy Secretaries in the CSS is decided taking into account the retirements, likely promotions to higher grade, deputation requirements and other relevant considerations, on year to year basis. In 1986, it was felt that it is not a condition of service of CSS to serve outside the Secretariat. Hence it was decided that no provision be made for deputation while assessing the size of the panel.

The size of the panel since 1981 onwards is indicated below :—

1981	— 58
1982	— 56
1983	— 54
1984	— 26
1985	— 45
1986	— 37

The size for 1987 panel has not yet been decided.

Outstanding Category Officers for the Panel of Deputy Secretaries in C.S.S.

3940. SHRI PARASRAM BHAR-
DWAJ :

SHRI KHELAN RAM JANG-
DE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of officers taken from the 'outstanding category' for the panel of Deputy Secretary in the CSS each year during the last five years ;

(b) whether the 'Outstanding category' has not adversely affected the promotion prospects of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe officers ;

(c) why 20 percent element for calculating the number of vacancies of Deputy Secretary in CSS has been withdrawn ;

(d) whether the withdrawal of 20 percent element stated in (c) above, will affect SC/ST officers adversely ; and

(e) if so, the remedial steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The information asked for is given in the Statement below.

(b) No. Sir. The promotion panels of CSS are subject to instructions issued by Department of Personnel & A.R. vide their O.M. No 1/10/74-Estt. (SCT) dated 23.12.74 wherein it is laid down that "in promotion by selection to posts within Group 'A' (Class-I) which carry an ultimate salary of Rs. 2000 or less, (Rs. 2250 or less in the revised scale) there is no reservation, but the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes officers, who are senior enough in the zone of consideration for promotion so as to be within the number of vacancies for which the Select List has to be drawn up would be included in that list provided they are not considered 'unfit' for 'promotion'. Thus even if some officers are graded as 'outstanding' the interest of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes officers remains protected under these instructions.

(c) The 20 percent element in the formula for calculation of the number of vacancies of Deputy Secretaries for C.S.S. was to take into account the number of vacancies arising due to CSS officers going on deputation. However, while calculating the size of the 1986 Deputy Secretary Select List it was felt that it is not a condition of service of CSS officers that they should be deputed to work outside the secretariat and hence there is no need to make a provision for deputation.

(d) The withdrawal of this element will only reduce the size of the CSS Deputy Secretary's panel. This would mean that fewer of CSS officers will be considered for Deputy Secretary level appointments every year irrespective of the fact whether they belong to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes category or not.

(e) As the proportionate share of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes categories in the panel is not changed, no remedial measures are called for.

Statement

Number of Officers taken from the Outstanding Category in the CSS Deputy Secretary's Panel

Year of the Panel	Number of Officers in Outstanding Category
1	2
1982	13
1983	1
1984	3
1985	11
1986	13

Pakistani and Iranian Nationals in India

3941. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether several Pakistani nationals have entered and continue to enter from the Western Sector of our border with Pakistan ;

(b) whether Pakistan is deporting Iranian youths through Western sector borders ;

(c) whether some of the Iranian youths continue to stay in India as a result of the stay order given by Gujarat High Court ; and

(d) if so, the details thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Owing to historical and socio-economic reasons, some infiltration does take place into India from Pakistan. However, there does not appear to be any large scale infiltration through the Indo-Pak border.

(c) and (d). According to information furnished by the Govt. of Gujarat, during the period from Jan. to Sept. 1987, 16 Iranian nationals were apprehended in Gujarat, out of which 14 Iranian nationals were deported. Two Iranian nationals are still in Gujarat as a result of stay order by the High Court. A writ special crime application has been filed in Gujarat High Court not to deport them which is still pending for final order.

[Translation]

Indo-China Talks on Border Dispute

3942. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :

SHRI AMAR SINH RATHAWA :

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

SHRI AKHTAR HASAN :

DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

SHRI HARISH RAWAT :

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :

DR. G S. RAJHANS :

SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI :

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY :

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the eighth round of talks between India and China was held in New Delhi from 13 to 18 November, 1987 ;

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion held on various issues ;

(c) whether the issue of possibility of starting trade across the Indo-China border adjoining Uttar Pradesh was also discussed during the talks ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(e) whether the Indo-China border dispute was also discussed ; and

(f) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The talks were held from the 15th to the 17th November 1987.

(b) to (f). It was agreed that efforts should be continued for a peaceful, negotiated settlement of the boundary question and that meanwhile peace and tranquility should be maintained all along the border and tension and provocation should be avoided.

We conveyed that it was our intention to reconstruct and revitalize our relations with China and that the considerable potential for strengthening bilateral cooperation in various fields should be tapped for mutual benefit ; the Chinese response was positive.

[English]

Facilities to Office bearers of Recognised Associations

3943. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any violation of the norms by any Ministry or Department regarding facilities, benefits and immunities extended to office bearers of recognised service associations of Central Government employees during their tenure of office have come to the notice of the Government ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ANGTI) : (a) and (b). No specific case has come to the notice of this Ministry.

R & D Programmes for Building Purposes

3944. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has formulated any R & D programmes to tap plastic potential for replacing conventional materials for building purposes to overcome shortage of cement, steel and bricks and to develop low cost alternative materials and specific components using plastics and polymers ;

(b) if so, its broad outlines and achievements so far in some of "thrust areas" ; and

(c) how the results achieved are being put into actual practice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, National Chemical Laboratory, Pune and Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee (constituent laboratories of CSIR) have formulated a coordinated R & D programme to develop low cost/alternative building material using plastics. The main aim for the present phase of work is for :—

(i) Development of polymer concrete for thermal insulation cum water proofing treatment.

(ii) Development of plastics composites panels for partition cladding flush doors, etc.

(iii) Development of cost effective better performing polymer based water proof coating adhesives and sealants.

Experimental material for Anticorrosive treatments from polymers have been

developed for the protection of RCC structures for application in the fertilizer industry. New plastic products like plastic pipes, water storage tanks, plastic composite panels roof lighting sheets etc. are being tested and evaluated by CSIR laboratories to assess their suitability as cost effective replacements for corresponding conventional products using cement, steel and wood.

(c) Indian Farmers' Fertilizers Cooperative (IFFCO), Phulpur is testing the efficacy of the anti corrosive treatment for the protection of RCC structures.

Plastic pipe manufacturers and water storage tank manufacturers are utilising the testing and evaluation facilities of CSIR Laboratories for their new products.

Inclusion of Agnikulashatriya (Palli) in Scheduled Tribes List

3945. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have recommended the inclusion of Agnikulashatriya (Palli) in Scheduled Tribes List ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in the matter ; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the Union Government propose to bring forward legislation to facilitate inclusion of Agnikulashatriya (Palli) Community of Andhra Pradesh in the list of Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) The recommendations of Government of Andhra Pradesh cannot be disclosed in the public interest.

(b) and (c) The various proposals received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh are being examined along with similar other proposals and a final view in the matter would be taken soon.

Further, any amendment in the existing list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341(2)

and 342(2) of the Constitution. In view of this, no time limit can be specified at this stage.

Land Army

3946. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to raise a land army of three million people in the current Plan period ;

(b) whether any plans have been made to tackle acute poverty and joblessness in the country ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) There is no such proposal at present in the Central Plan Sector.

(b) and (c). The Central element in the development strategy of the Seventh Plan is the generation of productive employment. In addition to sectoral investments which would result in expansion of employment opportunities, there has been in operation three major poverty alleviation programmes, namely the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) to tackle the problem of unemployment and under-employment in rural areas with special focus on persons living below the poverty line. Besides, there are two schemes, namely, Scheme for providing Self-employment to the Educated Unemployed Youth and Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP).

Industrial Contribution to Domestic Income in Punjab

3947. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the industrial contribution in 1986-87 to the net domestic income in

Punjab is less as compared to the national average ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b). Estimates of net domestic income in Punjab and for All-India for 1986-87 are not available.

Development of Telecommunication Facilities

3948. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the telecommunications and automation equipment manufacturing industry in the private sector has not been able to contribute suitably and according to the needs of the country on an efficient level ;

(b) the constraints in the way of private enterprises to take up this line ; and

(c) what facilities, if any, would be provided for development of telecommunication facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) After the liberalisation measures announced by the Government in 1984, licensing of private sector units for subscriber terminal equipment commenced. Nearly one hundred letters of intent have been issued for private sector units for the manufacture of various items of telecommunications equipments like telephones, teleprinters, facsimile equipment, pay phones, PABX etc. The projects are in various stages of implementation and it is expected that these units will be able to contribute

suitably for meeting the needs of the country in an efficient manner.

In the field of manufacture of automation equipment, private sector units have been able to achieve a reasonable degree of efficiency. These units have supplied, installed and commissioned automation equipment in the process industries such as Steel, Power, Cement, Fertilizers, Refineries, etc.

(b) As per the present policy, private sector units are permitted to manufacture only the telecommunication terminal equipment and other subscriber premises equipment. The main large size telephone exchange equipment and transmission equipment are outside the purview of 100% private sector units

(c) Manufacturers of subscriber terminal equipment/attachments are permitted to supply direct to subscribers after the same is type-approved by Department of Telecommunications. Manufacturers are also permitted to bid on competitive basis for the supply of such equipment to the Department of Telecommunications.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Sir, we have given an adjournment motion on the pending projects... (Interruptions). A number of projects in Andhra Pradesh and several other States are pending and they have not been given clearance for a very long time, for more than four years...(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : You are all standing ; I may remind you.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I want to say something and you are unnecessarily doing like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Look here, you have got something which we can do easily. There is no problem with me.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I am telling you. If you do not want to listen, what can I do ?

All right, if you do not want to listen, nothing goes on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of submissions. When I can permit everything and I am prone to.....

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you listen to me ? If you listen for one minute, everything will be solved. I say you have given something and there is a spate of adjournment motions. I think, that is the negation of adjournment motion, because it does not fall under that category, but we have got so many other avenues. You say that something has happened like that, but you can give me any calling attention or any discussion and I can allow that. I do not mind it

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I can allow you any time.

[Translation]

I am telling that I shall allow,

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Give me something ; I will get the information and allow that.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : If you want to indulge in such things, it is your sweet will.

*(Interruptions)***

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

[Translation]

I am asking as to what is its use ?

*(Interruptions)***

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I want a notice and I will get the information.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : It is your Parliament and if you want you destroy it,

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing anybody.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no rule for making submissions.

Not allowed.

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Memorandum re. Detailed Action on Recommendations contained in Second Annual Report of Commission for S.C. & S.T. for 1979-88

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) outlining the Detailed Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the Second Annual Report of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5150/87].

Annual Report of Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies for 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5151/87].

Annual Reports of and Reviews on the Working of Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Aurangabad, Raman Research Institute, Bangalore etc. for 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology,

Aurangabad, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Aurangabad, for the year 1986-87.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5152/87].

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1986-87.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5153/87].

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad, for the year 1986-87.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5154/87].

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, for the year 1986-87.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5155/87].

- (5) A copy each of the following Papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, for the year 1986-87.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5156/87].

- (b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, for the year 1986-87.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5157/87].

Annual Report of and Review on the Working of Institute of Applied Manpower Research for 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5158/87].

Annual Report of and Review on the working of Indian Institute of Public Administration for 1986-87

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5159/87].

12.06 hrs

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 30th November, 1987, agreed without any amendment to the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Bill, 1987, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th November, 1987.

12 6½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE
OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES*[English]*

Thirty-Second Report

SHRI RAM RATTAN RAM : (Hajipur) : I beg to present the Thirty-second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Twenty-fourth Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs—Banking Division)—Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in UCO Bank and credit facilities provided by the Bank of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

*(Interruptions)***[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : I am very much pained. I do not know whether the Government is doing something or not, but at least, you are obstructing ..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You are holding this whole House to ransom..I do not know. This is the book you have given me.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : No. Not allowed. I have not allowed a single hon. member.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I will rather adjourn this House. I am not going to be brow-beaten like this. I will adjourn the House. I am not going to be bamboozled like this. If you do not want this House to run, it is upto you. It is on your shoulders...

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. It is the most atrocious behaviour on the part of the hon. members. Most atrocious !

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : It is terrible. I cannot imagine it. I am pained and I cannot imagine that such a thing like this can happen.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I am not barring any discussion..*(Interruptions)* Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhury, you have got a much louder voice and I know that. But it is not proper. This is very bad.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I have not allowed any person to say anything.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I am not at your mercy. I am at the mercy of this House and I am trying to uphold the traditions of this House and I am open to it. I never knew that it would happen like this and that the hon. members would behave like this. I never thought of it. It is derogatory.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : All right ! Sit down now. I am not going to be dictated. No. Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nobody is allowed.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. If you listen, then I can say something.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Look here. I must express my pain and hurt which I feel and without rhyme or reason.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You have got no patience to listen, Mr. Saifuddin. What can I do ? I have got every patience to listen. I have stated on the floor of the House and I can stand in any court of law or even justice and say that I will not bar any discussion. I have not done it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is the dictator sitting here. What can I do ? If something is to be done, it has to be done according to what I think is under the rules.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen, if you want to have a tug of war, then you may go out.

[English]

Then you can have a tug-of-war there not here. For God's sake, don't make it a wrestling place.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You are aggressive, I am not aggressive. I am a poor man all alone facing 55 people. We have got everything under our powers to discuss these things and there is nobody who is holding us down. I say that you can give me a Calling Attention and I will allow it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is too much. I cannot do it. I am not going to be dictated by anybody.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No submissions are allowed. I am allowing you any Motion. When did I say, I will not allow ? You give me and I will allow.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You read it and come to me. I cannot argue.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary, if we are to struggle,

[Translation]

if we have to hold a wrestling bout, I would prove to be stronger than you. And if you want to talk with reason, I am here to listen to reason. I am not afraid of your voice. I am afraid of God only and nobody else.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If you do not want this House to function, you may do so. But if you want to cow me down, I could not be cowed down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : How it could be done like that ? I want a discussion, you want a discussion, have a discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not like this.

[Translation]

Every one would see as to how you are behaving.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No; I cannot. I will listen fully. I will have a discussion.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you shouting ? For me, entire country is one. I do not differentiate between one State or the other on the ground that it is ruled by the opposition or the ruling party.

[English]

This country is mine, and it is yours ; it is theirs also.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I want only this much. Whatever issue you want to raise, you should raise it under the rules as mentioned in the book of Rules of Procedure. I will not bar the discussion, but you cannot threaten me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You kindly sit down. Why are you shouting? What has happened to you ? You please resume your seats.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : All right; if you do not want to run this House, I am going to say good bye.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I think the House is not in a mood, and my hon. Members will not permit me to work. The onus lies on you. I am going to adjourn the House. It is a warning.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Last time—I am warning you I am going to adjourn the House, because you are not allowing me to work. And I am not barring you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why should I allow in this manner ?

[Translation]

I am allowing everything.

[English]

I am allowing you everything that you demanded, but in a proper way—not in this haphazard manner.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I will not allow the law or rule to be violated. I will work according to the rule. If you allow me to function as Speaker, rule will have to be followed. I cannot be cowed down by threats.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Professor Sahib, you may give Calling Attention Notice, I will allow it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not like this. You may give notice under rule 377, I will allow it.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Under rule 376 I am rising on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you making a noise ? I fail to understand this. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : There is no business before the House. How could there be a point of order then ?

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, during the interval between two items, with your consent—and you should be gracious enough to give me consent—I can raise a point of order about procedure. In pindrop silence, listen to me for half a minute, only ..I take it that you have granted me permission.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : What is the item .. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Is there any item ?

*(Interruptions)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I must also point out to you that in the interregnum, i.e. when between the two items there is an interval and there is no item, with the permission of the Speaker I can raise a point of order. *(Interruptions)* I am requesting you to give your consent. That is all.

MR. SPEAKER : All right ; I give it to you. What is the point of order ? I want you to be specific on this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am raising this point. With reference to your observation and about the conduct of the House, I am raising this point of order. *(Interruptions)* Your contention was that you will not allow any violation of the rules.

MR. SPEAKER : Absolutely.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : An adjournment motion was sought to be tabled, because those of us who are coming from non-congress States...

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : No ; don't inject that.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Don't assist me. Let me handle it.

[Translation]

I will handle it myself. Don't assist me. You please sit down I will do it myself. You please resume your seat. Sir, I will go through it.

*(Interruptions)**

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Your direction was that instead of the adjournment motion, we should give notice under rule 193...

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I can handle it, Mr. Charles.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You said, Sir, that instead of an adjournment motion, we should give notice under some other rule, and that we can have a discussion. You said : 'How can he immediately make a statement ?'

I want to point out that we do not want a fullfledged discussion, but we would say that if you allow us to give in writing what are the projects which are pending, and at some stage let him make a statement...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow like that...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : When you indulge in such things and want to cow me down, I cannot be cowed down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You can write to me and I can forward that or you can directly write to the Minister and he can take care of it.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you shouting ? I would like to submit that you can write to them. If you give it to me, I

can also forward it, but if you want that there should be a discussion on it, then there is a rule for it. You give it to me, I will examine it and definitely have a discussion on it.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Saifuddinji, if you say hundred thousand times, even then I am not influenced by that ; I am only influenced by reasons.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : All right, if you do not want me to run the House, I will adjourn it. I adjourn the House till 2 P.M.

12.20 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned till
Fourteen of the Clock*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch
at three minute past Fourteen of the
Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

[English]

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : What is the fate of our adjournment motion ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is already over.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : If the House is adjourned like this when we give notice of adjournment motions, where can we discuss vital issues ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is already over.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : This is a very important issue.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Why was the House adjourned ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Already, the Speaker has not given his consent.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : And on that we wanted to make a submission. We wanted to explain why this discussion is required.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Are you allowing ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No I want to inform the House that already the Speaker has not given his consent. What is the point in discussing once again the same matter ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is over.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is finished. The House was adjourned and after that we re-assembled. We are going to take up another subject.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is over. Shri Shankaranand.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Is it on Bofors or what ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What is the ruling ? What about our adjournment motion ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is already not accepted.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : We want that issue to be taken up.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. The consent is not given. There is no point in taking this up once again.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Why did the Speaker adjourn the House ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Shankaranand

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mihbubnagar) : We cannot proceed further.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is over.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : You have to give a categorical reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please order.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Take your seat. Already we have moved to the other business.

14.06 hrs.

At this stage, Shri C. Madhav Reddi and some other hon. Members left the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Prof. Madhu Dandavate

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Godavari has lot of water.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : For many years, Government of India is not giving clearance.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. No.
Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : We are staging a walk-out.

14 07 hrs.

At this stage, Shri C. Janga Reddy left the House.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We want to raise the question of all the factories which they are closing down in our States. As a result of this, there is unemployment on a huge scale. The other factories which are being looked after by the Central Government are being closed down. Who is going to reply for this ? If you don't allow it, don't allow it !

14 07½ hrs.

At this stage, Shri Indrajit Gupta left the House

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the Central Government is want only avoiding the Madras Transit Rapid System. I am also walking out in protest against that.

14.08 hrs.

At this stage, Shri N.V.N. Somu left the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri B. Shankaranand.

14.08 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

[English]

Appointment of Member to Joint Committee
on Bofors Contract

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikodi) : I beg to move :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required

by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Joint Committee to enquire into Bofors Contract vice Dr. K.G. Adiyodi died."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Joint Committee to enquire into Bofors Contract vice Dr. K.G. Adiyodi died."

The motion was adopted.

14.09 hrs.

RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

Extension of Time for Presentation of
Report of Joint Committee

SHRI ARVIND NETAM (Kanker) : I beg to move :

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the Budget Session 1988, the time for presentation of the report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways".

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the Budget Session, 1988, the time for presentation of the report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways."

The motion was adopted.

14.9½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE*[English]***Forty-Fifth Report**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I beg to move :

“That this House do agree with the Forty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 1st December, 1987.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do agree with the Forty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 1st December, 1987.”

The motion was adopted

14.10 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*[English]*

- (i) Need to take steps to check environmental pollution in Kota, Rajasthan

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar) : As a result of the fast industrial development, haphazard planning and installation of the Thermal plant on the wrong wind direction of the town just across the river, Kota in Rajasthan is now suffering from air and water pollution.

The environment of the town has suffered a further setback on account of the destruction of rich forest around this city

The Government of Rajasthan have now allowed a Soyabean Factory and an Engineering College to come up in the up-stream area of the water supply system. The oily substance and waste of soyabean plant and the affluent of the engineering college if not properly disposed of and

dumped into the river will cause yet another health hazard for the people of Kota in future.

In view of these facts, I request the Minister of Environment to direct the State Government to ensure that the waste material of the new projects in Kota town does not spoil its environment any further.

[Translation]

- (ii) Need to declare dacoits-infested Bah and Fatehbad tehsils of Agra and Shikohabad tehsil of Mainpuri as backward areas.

SHRI GANGA RAM (Firozabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Under rule 377, I want to raise the following matter .

“Under Dacoit Infested Area Development Programme, schemes have been formulated for the development of ravines located alongside Yamuna river in Bah and Fatehbad tehsils of Agra district and Shikohabad tehsil of Mainpuri district, levelling of land and soil conservation, construction of permanent bridges and roads to facilitate smooth transportation and sinking of 70 additional state owned tube-wells with the assistance of EEC to augment irrigation potential of Bah Tehsil. These developmental works will help in tackling the menace of dacoits in the valley of Yamuna and Chambal. For speedy and all round development of this backward region, setting up of industries, planned development of religious and picturesque places like Bateshwar from tourism point of view and useful schemes like re-opening of Agra-Bah railway line should be brought under Dacoits Infested Area Development Programme. This area should be declared backward to facilitate its rapid industrial development so as to encourage the industrialists to make use of 25 percent grant which is provided to industries set up in backward regions as economic assistance. Therefore, besides development of ravines, industrialisation should also be included in this programme. The Government of India in consultation with State Government should take up the matter with EEC and should implement the proposal after giving it a serious thought.”

- (iii) Need to provide fodder and other assistance to drought affected people of Bikaner.

SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY (Bikaner) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, district Bikaner has come under the grip of severe drought this year. Jayal tehsil of district Nagaur is also facing severe drought.

There are a large number of cattle in district Bikaner and tehsil Jayal. District Bikaner alone supplies about five lakh litres of milk to Delhi. Oxen of District Nagaur are famous all over India. Due to non availability of fodder in District Bikaner, cattle owners have stopped tethering their cattle because timely supplies of fodder are not being made. Therefore, immediate measures should be taken for supplying fodder by road and by rail.

The Government had promised to provide employment to atleast one member from each household during the period of severe drought but nothing of the sort is being done. Special drought relief as is being provided to Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Barmer districts should be made available to district Bikaner also.

[English]

- (iv) Need for efforts for peace in West Asia

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : The explosive situation in West Asia, Iraq-Iran war, the last happenings at Mecca during Haj and the burning question of Palestine are a constant threat to world peace. Peace in West Asia is not possible unless PLO led by Yassar Arafat is given its due and Palestinians are given a homeland and allowed to go back and settle there. Similarly unless conflict between Arab countries and Iran is not settled in a just manner, things will continue to push back the world peace to a utter gloom.

India has always championed the cause of PLO and Arab Unity in world forums. We have also done our best to bring Iraq Iran war to an end. Even when other countries with vast Muslim population did not support PLO and Arab world, India

had stood the acid test of time and always fought for them. The super powers are playing the game to divide the nations in this region and do not want a permanent and just solution because of their business and other vested interest.

The Arab League has renewed efforts for Arab unity and restoration of diplomatic relations amongst Arab nations, end of Araq-Iran war and just solution and homeland for Palestanians, to maintain sanctity of Haj and right of Saudi Arab to administer this occasion has also been demanded by it.

India should fully support these efforts to maintain world peace and also peace in West Asia.

- (v) Need to give incentive to the Cotton growers of Maharashtra.

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI (Amravati) : Sir, I urge upon the Government in the interest of the farmers that cotton should not be imported at any cost. Relief should be given to the farmers in drought conditions at the same time. Kindly allow export of cotton through Maharashtra State Cotton Federation without any ceiling because last year Government reduced the quantity of the export from six lakh bales to four lakh bales.

International Market is very attractive and Government can meet the trade deficit. At the same time, the farmers will be benefited. State Government is inclined to give more price to the cotton growers but the Government of India has put a condition that the procurement price should not be more than the price decided by the Government of India. It is requested that relaxation may be given as a special case, or the Government of India may allow the State Government to give bonus to the cotton growers from the Government as a revenue expenditure.

Looking to the cotton prices within the country, our support prices should be revised immediately. Lower quality should be Rs. 600 per quintal, medium should be Rs. 700 per quintal, and Rs. 850 should be for the best quality.

- (vi) Need to connect National Highway No. 5 with National Highway No. 4 by constructing a road from Nayodupet to Chittoor.

DR CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati) : Sir, Madras-Bangalore National Highway (NH 4) touches Chittoor, National Highway Madras-Calcutta (NH 5) touches Nayodupet about 100 kilometres from Madras. National Highways NH 5 and NH 4 may be connected, that is, Nayodupet to Chittoor may be connected with the pilgrim centre Tirupati. The cost may be borne by the Centre, and for widening of the road surface, the Transport Minister may release about Rs five crores.

[Translation]

- (vii) Need to provide speedy relief to the victims of November, 1984 riots.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, various parts of the country were hit by riots in November, 1984. The riot-struck people begged for justice. Though late, the Government did accept this request and Mishra Commission was set up to inquire into these riots. But this Commission has not been able to accomplish the task of inquiry with clarity and has left a number of doubts and apprehensions. Another Committee named Jain-Bannerjee Committee was appointed on 23rd February, 1987 to clarify these doubts. Delay in dispensing justice, in a way, encourages injustice. Three years have passed since the riots took place but there are no signs of justice being given to the justice-seekers. The shadows of uncertainty, distrust and frustration are looming large on them.

Therefore, my submission is that in order to ensure that the people continue to repose confidence and faith in justice and in the Government, riot victims of November, 1984 should not be made to wait for justice any more. The Government, therefore, should make such an arrangement that the Committee may now be able to dispense justice at the earliest. Besides, the Committee should also be provided all facilities by the Government, so that it could work

independently and punishment could be meted out to those responsible for riots.

[English]

- (viii) Need to fix responsibility for steep increase in the price of cough syrups

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Sir, almost all major selling cough syrups have been price decontrolled. These are being marketed under brands having turn over of rupees two crores to seven crores each. These brands are enjoying the monopoly position. With the increase in mark up and decontrolling the prices of cough syrups, there will be steep increase in prices of cough syrups with brand names. It is not understood as to why these cough syrups have been price decontrolled when these are being used by common man of the country, and why the interest of producer has been looked after at the cost of poor people of the country when price control order is meant to safeguard the consumer's interest. I would therefore, request the Government to constitute a committee of Members of Parliament to find out if there is any collusion with the industrialists and if so, to fix responsibility therefor.

14 20 hrs.

[English]

DISCUSSION RE : SITUATION ARISING OUT OF NATURAL CALAMITIES WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO DROUGHT, FLOODS AND CYCLONE—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, we will go to next item, that is, item No 12 of the List of Business, that is, further discussion on the situation arising out of the Natural Calamities with particular reference to drought, floods and cyclone raised by Shri Dinesh Goswami on the 24th November, 1987.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : Sir, yesterday it was decided that we would skip the lunch hour of the House and discuss this subject. I just want to remind the House that there is a little time left

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We had already decided that the hon. Minister would reply to the debate around 3 O'clock.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : In the last session, we had discussed this subject for 7 days. It was debated in the House for five days and I replied to the debate for two days.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Therefore, my request to the hon. Members is to be brief in their submission. The Member may take five minutes or so each. You may mention about the problems in your constituency and try to be brief. Please cooperate with the Chair. Now, Mr. V C. Jain to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today we are having discussion on drought and flood. Most parts of the country have been hit by drought and flood. Out of 460 districts, 280 districts are effected by drought and the worst-hit States are Rajasthan and Gujarat. In Rajasthan, the worst-hit areas are my constituency Barmer, and Jaisalmer and Jodhpur districts.

I want to submit to the hon. Minister that he himself was in our district on a two day visit and he saw that the work of removing sand from the roads was going on and the situation was grim. He too felt that Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur in Rajasthan and Kutch and Mehsana districts in Gujarat were the worst effected areas in the country and, therefore, a separate provision should be made for them. These areas should be kept on a separate footing as compared to other States so far as granting drought relief is concerned. In this connection, the hon. Minister of Agriculture, the Chief Minister of the State and Shri Titler visited there and the Secretary (Agriculture) Secretary (Finance) and Secretary (Development) met under the Chairmanship of Secretary

(Finance) and submitted the report to the Central Government. My submission is that the Central Government should take a speedy decision in this connection. The number of cattle in the area is fast depleting due to severe drought. Although cattle camps are being run, yet my submission is that the present amount of Rs. 4 per cattle for fodder should be increased to Rs. 5 per cattle. The cattle subsidy be raised from 75 per cent to 100 per cent and the cattle feed subsidy which is being given at present to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and small and Marginal farmers should be given to all irrespective of whether they are living in rural areas or urban areas.

No useful work can be accomplished without material component. In the absence of material component, Rajasthan Government will get a bad name. Therefore, it is extremely essential that funds are given for material component. I had specially requested for my area Barmer and Jaisalmer and I repeat it once again that if work is started now, the useful work will not last for more than one month. 2.5 lakh labourers will be employed if construction of roads is started. Yet, this work will not last for more than one month. Even patch work will be over within a month. Therefore, I had requested that in order to face the situation there, Rs. 40 per head per month should be given. Half of this amount should be in the form of subsidy and the rest half in the form of loan. Keeping in view the odd conditions there, wheat should be supplied at the rate of rupees 1.55 per kilogram in the tribal area. Only then we shall be able to face the drought conditions. In view of the peculiar and adverse conditions in Rajasthan, the State should be given more aid in the form of grants as compared to other States because the Rajasthan Government is not in a position to return the Central Government's loan. The Rajasthan Government will be able to fight this horrible situation of famine, if you provide more assistance to this State as compared to other States.

On 1st September, 1987, when our Hon. Prime Minister visited there, he had said that employment would be given to

[Shri Virdhi Chander Jain]

two members of a family if the family consists of more than five members. On this basis, it is necessary to give employment to 40 lakh people there and for this purpose the Rajasthan Government has demanded Rs. 615.20 crores. Besides, the State Government's demand for Rupees 310 crores for cattle fodder is quite realistic. At the same time, problem of drinking water too is very acute. Water has to be brought from as far a distance as 10-15 kilometres. The water sent through the tanks is totally inadequate. In this connection, the change effected in the formula has brought benefit. The Government has not been able to remove the problem of scarcity of water in Udaipur, Jaipur, Ajmer, Beawar and Jodhpur, which are worst-hit by this problem. The Central Government will have to solve this problem by paying special attention to it.

Besides, I also want to say that people in the State will have to suffer from dreadful disease. In our area, death have occurred due to Gastroenteritis. Therefore, you will have to make arrangements there for medical facilities too. Along with this, you will have to set up I C D.S. blocks in every district. Only then you will be able to solve this problem.

With these words, I hope that the Central Government will be able to fight this severe problem with the resources it is raising through the reduction in defence expenditure and by taking loans from the World Bank and other countries. So far as the permanent relief is concerned, rupees 200 crores should be provided every year for Indira Gandhi Canal so that the construction could be completed within ten years and a permanent solution to famine could be found. With these words I conclude.

14.29 hrs.

[English]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are speaking about the drought prone areas and the flood and cyclone in our country. The

Government of India should know which are the drought prone areas and the flood areas in the country and perhaps the cyclone also is coming repeatedly every year, but the Government has no idea about all these things, no report at all on that and when it comes in a haphazard manner, it tries to solve the problem.

Sir, we have got here some areas which are affected by drought. Ten States have requested for relief on account of drought and cyclone, but the Government have not yet fulfilled their demand. Everybody knows the drought prone States. They are Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Every year perhaps this is a regular feature—occurrence of drought, and flood is coming in the eastern side. Sir, the Government must know that there must be a plan, there should be a scheme to meet the difficulties, to meet the floods and drought and other natural calamities. There must be some plan schemes to face all the difficulties and the relief materials should reach there immediately. We have, in India, 47 reservoirs but during this year, all the reservoirs have the water level less than 30% of the normal level. Even the irrigated areas, in our country, have been affected and production would come down. The Government have no knowledge of how much foodgrains our country needs every year. There must be some plan, as to what our people's needs are every year, like essential commodities, rice, wheat, eggs, meat, milk and all these things for the livelihood of human beings. There should be a plan of how much foodgrains we must need. Agriculture in our country is not at all planned. What we need must be first met. What the country's need must be met. Farmers are doing farming without any incentives. When they get more money, then only, they can grow more crops. For instance, you take sugarcane. When there is a big growth, you cannot sell it. Farmers are not getting the money at all. In this way, in a haphazard manner, agriculture is going on. You have no plan at all even after 40 years of independence, what the country's requirements are. There must be some plan. That is why, when drought or flood or cyclone occurs, people

are dying without food. In Orissa, though the Government denied, so many starvation deaths are taking place in the tribal areas. People have no clothes, no shelter. They are living just like animals there. This is the thing happening in India. So many big people, highest people are here and the poorest people are also here in India.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : I strongly protest against your version. How do you know it? Have you ever visited that area? How do you say people are living like animals? Have you ever visited that area? I strongly protest against it. These are all false.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Then, you can speak the truth perhaps. I am challenging you to speak the truth. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't bring in controversy.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : You go to the people and ask the people. I challenge you to go and see in Kalahandi. (*Interruptions*).

You must be knowing which State is self-sufficient in food. You may be knowing. Perhaps the Government does not know. I ask the Government to find out the districts which are deficit in food. We have 416 districts in our country and every district must be provided with sufficient food in the district itself. Then, only, you will be able to solve the food problem. Unless you provide this, living conditions of the people would go down and people have to face problems when calamities like floods, cyclone and drought occur. Please have a plan on agriculture.

Please meet the requirements of funds for the projects which you have taken. For instance, in the North Bengal, there are 5 districts and the Teesta Barrage Project is pending. Rs. 250 crores are needed for it. But you have taken so many years and only Rs. 5 crores are given. It is because, West Bengal is not belonging to the Congress Government and there is a Left

Front Government and you want that that Government should be harassed. Only Rs. 5 crores have been given. If the requirements have been immediately met by giving full amount, that project can cover all the districts and all the five districts will be self-sufficient in food and everything. They could even feed the other parts of the country also, like Haryana and other places where agriculture is already developed. In North Bengal, 5 districts can be developed with this project. You should release the needed money immediately.

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jharkhandpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I feel that so far as the destruction caused by floods is concerned my constituency is the worst affected in the country. When I was in my constituency during floods, at one place villagers told me that 'Delhi is hard of hearing'.

[*English*]

Please listen to me carefully.

[*Translation*]

I felt hurt when they said this. Unfortunately our countrymen are not aware of the havoc caused by floods in North Bihar this year from August to October. Just because three-fourth of the country is affected by drought, people are paying no attention to the problem of floods. They think that flood has become a normal phenomenon in that part of the country and, therefore, there is no use paying attention to that. Never in the past 150 years has the flood situation been so critical as it is this time. I cannot describe the destruction caused by the flood. Belongings of 90 per cent of the people has been swept away in flood waters. Houses have collapsed and probably the death toll due to flood is far more than the deaths caused by drought. According to official figures, more than 1000 people have died of drowning and cholera or snake bites. Gentlemen, please try to understand the seriousness of this matter. The Opposition Members just laugh at this. They cannot understand this. I agree

[Dr. G S, Rajhans]

that Assam is also experiencing terrible floods. In our area, people had to live in water for three months. There was constant rain from above while water had risen chest high from below. In your area the weather was hot while in North Bihar several people died of pneumonia simply because they did not have clothes and there was continuous rain all through the day and night. Therefore, please take this matter seriously.

I would also like to point out that unfortunately even the national newspapers did not send their correspondents to report on the plight of the people in flood-affected areas.

Ever since I was elected to this House, I have been saying that Nepal is the source of destruction for the people of North Bihar. There are no reservoirs there. Rivers originating from there flow through North Bihar causing destruction in their wake. No reservoirs or dams are being constructed there. I have suggested that these rivers should be tamed somehow. With all the electricity that will be produced from the proposed dams the whole scenario in Nepal and North India will change for the better. Nobody has paid any attention to this. This time disaster has struck North Bihar. When water receded, all it left behind in North Bihar was sand, on which nothing can be grown. I brought this to the notice of the Hon. Prime Minister and it is his greatness that he went to North Bihar. He visited the area and saw for himself how truly grim the situation was.

The Prime Minister deputed Shri Rajesh Pilot there. He surveyed the area and saw the situation. The railway line was broken to pieces. At some places, the tracks had sunk 2-3 feet deep in the ground. Our Railway Department has made commendable efforts in laying railway tracks and restoring train services. But this is not a short term problem. Next year floods will strike again.

You must have read that at the SAARC summit the Hon. Prime Minister had taken

up the issue of ravage caused by rivers originating from Nepal. SAARC nations are discussing ways to control the rivers of Nepal. It is a different thing that there are no dams or reservoirs on these rivers. But we have come to know of a strange happening there. During last 2-3 years, all forests in Nepal have been cut. There is no way to hold back the water in the absence of forests. What will happen in future? The water coming from rivers in Nepal will cause deaths and destruction. North Bihar is the most thickly populated area in Asia. Where can the people of North Bihar run away from there? The Government has to consider these aspects.

I also spoke to Shri Dhillon and he was kind enough to visit Patna. I request him to visit North Bihar once and see the extent of destruction there. We cannot judge the gravity of the situation by sitting here in Delhi. (*Interruptions*) Don't you know his relatives were killed in Punjab and still he is sitting here. He should have been in Punjab but he is here. This is indeed praiseworthy. I request him to go to North Bihar also.

The second thing that I want to say is that the assistance given by the Centre has not reached the flood-affected people. 2½ kg. of wheat was given once.

I would request you that the Central Government should investigate through its Intelligence Department and find out the reason why relief supplies did not reach the people. Strict action must be taken against whosoever is involved—small or big, because the relief material meant for the poor has not reached the latter.

We repeatedly say in the House that the Rabi crop should be good. But uptil now neither seeds nor fertiliser has been received for the Rabi crop. Then how will the Rabi crop be grown? The reasons for it should also be found out.

I shall say one more thing in the end. The people there are being forced to take fertilizers and loans for house-building etc. only from the co-operatives. I am constrained to say that big sharks operate in these co-operatives. They will not let the

co-operatives function. They will exploit the poor people to the maximum. If the Government has to give a grant or loan it should give it directly, not through co-operatives.

I shall give you a small example. In Bihar, fertilizers and manure is made available through co-operatives. The colour of manure is similar to that of salt. Salt is quite cheap and manure is expensive. The officials of co-operatives supply salt to the people in the name of manure. This is causing damage to the fertility of the soil. (*Interruptions*)

I request you to send a team of experts from the Centre. Let it be a team of officers if you so desire. Let them find out the problems being faced by the people over there. During the times of floods, flood-affected people have survived by eating tree leaves. Floods have caused such a heavy damage that I have myself seen womenfolk, mothers and sisters without any clothes on their person and they were getting drenched in the rain. In this country, where we talk of big things, can we see such things happening? For no fault of theirs, those unfortunate people have been left to perish. I shudder at the thought of those people spending the winter season without shelter or clothing. How are they going to survive and what are they going to eat the next day?

Sir, all this presents a very painful picture. I would suggest that a team of 8-P0 M.Ps. from this House should be sent to Bihar to see the sorry plight of the flood-affected people. On return they should suggest to the Government as to what should be done to solve this problem.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just now my colleague Shri Rajhans from Bihar, has apprised the House of the problems of Bihar in detail. While agreeing to with what he has said, I would like to say that today India is an agricultural country. While on the one hand we are suffering from drought, on the other hand, floods have caused incalculable devastation. If the drought hit areas are suffering from scarcity of water, the flood affected areas are suffering from

various other problems I represent Gopalganj Parliamentary constituency. Shri Rajhans has rightly said that never during the past 100 years has there been such a horrible flood. According to the report submitted to Government by the District Magistrate in my constituency, the damage in one district alone is estimated to be over Rs. 12 crores. If the estimate of damage in other district of my constituency is calculated, it will work out to billions of rupees and not crores.

It is the Rabi crop season now. After having surveyed my area I had hoped that the Government would pay attention to our agriculture since we have been effected by flood. But I regret to say that nothing of the kind has been done to that effect. You have made arrangements for giving loans through the co-operatives. I would request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to depute a Survey Team there from the Centre. He will find that even at the fag end of Rabi season, the farmers have neither got seeds nor fertilizer. Therefore, I am constrained to point out that your promises regarding raising the standards of living of the people affected by floods and drought, and making seeds and fertilizer available to all the farmers, have not been fulfilled yet. In the event of my allegation providing false, I am ready to face any punishment you may like to give me through this House

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want to name any particular person, but would like to say that in Bihar such heavy-weights are dominating the co-operatives whom people consider the masters of the country and no Member from Bihar can dare to raise his voice against them in the House. A Minister in the Bihar Government had written in a file that the 'Biskoman' co-operative in Bihar cannot solve the problems, and therefore, the entire case should be referred to C B I. But these remarks have remained in the file only and nothing has been done. You still undertake relief work through the same 'Biskoman'.

I want to take you once again to my constituency Gopalganj. In my own constituency, unfortunately the death toll

[Shri Kali Prasad Pandey]

due to floods has reached fifteen. Announcements were made and people had hoped that the Government would definitely implement them. But if you go on making announcements in the Parliament—the Supreme House of the country—and those announcements remained only on paper, the farmer can never be benefited unless these announcements are actually implemented.

During the discussion in the House, all the hon. Members had said that in view of the problems caused by flood and drought, at least the repayment of Government loans should be waived. At that time you had agreed to consider the suggestion but despite the consideration, no Government assistance is being given.

Today when warrants of recovery are issued, persons come running to us. Some of the persons have taken loan as small as Rs. 500 or someone has taken loan for a tractor. But warrants are issued against them whereas there are such cases of people in Bihar who have pocketed millions of rupees from Bihar Government as well as Central Government through some institution, but the Government is not able to take any action against them. I want to submit that the plan of Gandak Irrigation Project was formulated during Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's time and it was to link Bihar with Uttar Pradesh. But the project has made no progress all these years. Now, when the people are in need of irrigation there, silting has taken place in the canal bed. When water passes through that canal, the bed of the canal rises so much that the water overflows in the fields. This has resulted in water-logging in thousands of acres of land in the adjoining area. The biggest problem today is that a number of diseases have spread following this flood.

If the Government does not make necessary arrangements in predominantly agricultural areas in the countryside, the agricultural potential, whether in Rabi or any other crop, will definitely fall in the near future.

With these world, I would request that the grant sought by the Bihar Government should be sanctioned by the Central Government, so that relief could be provided to the flood victims.

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me time to speak on the drought in the villages of Delhi. The drought condition in the villages of Delhi is so severe that in many villages, there is no water and even if it is available, it is too salty. Our hon. Minister Shri Dalbir Singh, Delhi's Chief Executive Councillor, Shri Jag Pravesh Chandra and Shri Baleshwar had all visited these villages together and had seen the conditions prevailing there. Even the khariff crop could not be raised there and there was no fodder for the cattle. We had promised them to arrange fodder for which Rs 60 per quintal were to be paid by them and the rest was to be taken care of by the Government, but no arrangement for that fodder has been done in the villages of Delhi so far.

There are no two opinion that wherever drought has struck, our Government has made adequate arrangements. The drought condition fifty years back was worse than the one prevailing now. At least no one is dying of starvation in India today, although the opposition Member do claim so. There is no doubt that Government has godowns full of good grains. But for how long can they last in such a drought? We must arrange for irrigation in the un-irrigated land.

I want to submit that Keshapur's and Najafgarh's drain-water falls in the Yamuna. If some drain is constructed for diverting this water to 20-25 villages, then we can fight the drought properly. Now-a-days irrigation is the only means of growing foodgrains since there is hardly any rainfall. The Government should sink tubewells wherever there is fallow land. Besides, it is our duty to see that tubewells are sunk through M.C.D and Delhi Administration in the lands which have no source of irrigation.

Farmers should be given loans to buy new tubewells. More the water available

for irrigating fields, more will be the crop yield. You might have seen that in every village the landless peasants are Harijans. I would urge you to give them loans to buy milch cattle. This would enable them to sustain themselves and their children. Another advantage of this is that larger quantity of milk would be available to the residents of Delhi.

More drinking water should be made available to the rural areas of Delhi. In our area, we have seen that people in villages get dirty water to drink. Therefore, arrangements be made to provide them potable water.

Fair-Price Shops are being run in different areas of Delhi. Poor people buy wheat, rice and sugar at cheap rates from these shops. The Government has also introduced mobile shops. For this I would like to thank the hon. Minister. We have lost our Khariff crop due to drought. Therefore, all facilities should be given to farmers to enable them to produce a good Rabi crop. You must see that they do not face shortage of any agricultural input. At the time of sowing and harvesting of crops, farmers should be given loans at low rates of interest. Grants should be given to re-sink those tube-wells where the level of water has gone down. In our area, the Najafgarh Drain contains a lot of water. This water can be supplied to Chhawla and Dhansa through motor pumps and can also be poured into the Dachaon Kalan tank. This will help in checking the water level from going down.

Besides, a 4 feet embankment should be constructed in each of the drains to hold the flow of water.

Our farmers work day and night in their fields. During this time, if power is not available to them or there is a power-cut, all their labour goes waste and the farmer is forced to sit idle. Therefore, power should be made available to them at cheap rates and at the right time. Some times it so happens that power transformers are not in stock. Four transformers should be installed in every village. I would suggest that items

like electric material, transformers, electric wires and poles should be made available at the district office. A head office should be opened there to attend to the complaints of farmers. If any farmer wants a new electricity connection for installing a tube-well, the new connection should be given within 15 days

You should ensure that farmers who work day and night in their fields get a remunerative price for their produce. The price that you offer them for their produce is not sufficient, even to meet their daily needs. I am of the view that when you fix the price for their crop, you should take into account the cost of inputs like water, seeds, fertilizer and other items. A reasonable price for the crop should be fixed after taking into account the cost of all these inputs including an adequate compensation for their labour.

In the end, I would like to point out that Rs. 16 crores allotted to Delhi has not been utilized till now. Fodder for cattle has not reached us so far. All poor Harijans, landless labourers and people belonging to backward classes should be supplied fodder for their cattle at the earliest.

With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on drought.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is already 3 O'clock now.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : From Rajasthan many Members have already spoken..(Interruptions). OK ; we will see and give half-an-hour more.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many Members have expressed sadness while discussing the flood and drought situation. They have narrated

[Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalla]

the problems arising out of these natural calamities in their respective States. Through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister something about Punjab. The drought situation has challenged the country's farmers. My friend Shri Patel from Gujarat, has shown us photographs which show that lakhs of cattle-head have perished and a heavy destruction has taken place in Gujarat and elsewhere. Yet at every place farmers have fought against the drought. (*Interruptions*) When drought has hit Gujarat, the neighbourhood cannot remain unaffected. So in some parts of the country farmers have accepted the challenge of the drought situation.

15.01 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

I am presenting some figures relating to Punjab in this connection. Rs 37.5 crores were spent on boring and sinking tubewells and water was drawn up from the ground to combat drought. Similarly, paddy was sown in only 14 lakh hectares of land instead of 10 lakh hectares because it needs more water. If there is no water, then the fertiliser does not work effectively and weeds are not destroyed. The farmers needed more water to destroy weeds. More water was made available for this purpose. Rs. 37.5 crores were spent on boring and sinking tubewells this year. Likewise, 2.72 lakh tonnes of fertilizer was used last year. This time farmers in Punjab have used 3.02 lakh tonnes of fertilizer. Thus, the Punjab farmer had to put in greater manual labour. The total effect of this was that the cost of production of paddy and other crops rose by Rs 100 per quintal. But I am sorry to say that very little help was given from the Central exchequer and in many areas help from the Centre was almost negligible. In this context I would like to say three things to the Central Government. The Punjab farmer should be helped because after having fought the drought and despite a rise of Rs. 100 per quintal in the cost of production, he has been able to

get a higher yield of paddy than that of the last year. In spite of drought, the production of paddy has been higher than that of last year. How did this happen? Because farmers challenged the drought, incurred more expenditure, worked harder and used more fertilizer. Through you, I would request the hon. Minister that matching bonus formula should be worked out and bonus equivalent to the bonus given by the Punjab Government should be given from the Central exchequer to the farmers of Punjab, as they have not received any bonus from the Central exchequer.

Secondly, I would request that the Central Government should pay at least 5% if not the full amount, spent by the farmers on deep-sinking of tubewells.

Thirdly, the farmers have no capacity to repay the agricultural loans. I would suggest that in view of the drought, the repayment of agricultural loans upto Rs. 10,000, if not more, should be waived. This is my demand before you. Besides these three demands, I would also like to submit that we should cooperate with each other in order to face the drought. For example, we have fodder in our Punjab which can be transported to other States. Paddy-straw in huge quantity is also lying in Punjab. I have learnt that this fodder too is being demanded by some of the States. Therefore, as much cooperation as possible should be extended in this regard.

Having raised these three points, I conclude

[*English*]

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli) : Sir, we have seen after Independence that the Government has been taking action to help the farmers all these years. We have seen that the zamindari was abolished, land was given to the tiller, cooperative bank credit was made available to him at lesser rate of interest, fertilisers and high-yielding varieties of seeds were provided to him. But in spite of all these, even today the farmer has remained where he was earlier,

Sir, there are certain drought prone areas in this country. But the severe drought this year has spread, for the first time, to certain other areas. We find that the farmers in those areas have been crippled. What is the reason behind it? We have to think about it. We have been giving them subsidy. We have been giving them all the help at our command. We have given them electricity, water and loan for sinking wells. In spite of that, if the farmer feels that he cannot sustain even a year of drought what is the reason behind it? According to me, the real reason behind it is non-remunerative price that we have been paying all these years to the cultivator. When a man is doing some business for 40 years, how is it that he cannot face a single bad year? Can you imagine this thing? Even now in the first year of drought you are trying to give him all the help to make him stand on his legs. What are we giving him? Support prices. We thought of reconstructing our agriculture. But do you think these support prices will make him stand on his legs? It will never make him and allow him to stand on his legs. All the grains filled in the warehousing godowns have been taken from us at support prices and not at the prevailing prices. That is the reason of it.

I request you that the Government should pay enough attention to this and give us the 'real remunerative' prices as has been said in Latur by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. I hope, the Department of Agriculture will look into it.

Then, about the crop insurance. If it is crop insurance, how is it that this crop insurance does not cover the people who have taken loans? Do you still call it crop insurance? Why a man has to take loan just to get his crop insured? This is nothing but crop loan insurance. You are protecting the loan that you have given to the cultivator and his claim is also not accepted on many occasions. My taluqa is one of the victims. Politics is supreme there. Vendetta is allowed a free hand. In my constituency, when the whole constituency was insured, I received a letter from the Hon'ble Minister that there was no claim regarding the jowar failure. How can it be? Sir, Government of India is the

insurer. The GIC is the agent here. The district cooperative bank is the agent of the GIC. If these agents fail, are you going to leave us to someone else's mercy? If you are not going to take the responsibility for us, then who will take it? After all, you are the government and not an individual not one department. Don't think that you are the only insurer and, therefore, you cannot take any action. This is not the single case of Kinwat, District Nanded Ahmedabad where the tribals live but there are cases in Ahmedabad district like Patri where we hear that since the present MLA defeated the President of the District Co-operative Bank, so the District Co-operative Bank took care that the insurance claim of that taluka was not accepted. I am afraid that something of this kind has happened in case of Kinwat Taluka also. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly inquire into this matter and not to give me such letters. You say that you have sent a team of experts. I will bring my cultivators and show you what all we have undergone. Year before last year, only 3000 people were working on the EGS. Last year more than 10,000 people had been attending to these work where drinking water difficulty and several other difficulties were there. With this sort of crop loan insurance, are you going to help us? Do you think that you are helping us? It is only lip sympathy. Your efforts are not full hearted. That is why, I tell you to hold an inquiry wherever the claims of the cultivators have not been accepted. You must call the MLAs, you must call the MP, you must call the local people and if you find that the GIC and the District Co-operative Bank have played the mischief, you should punish them. Do not allow these banks to play with our lives.

Thirdly, I would say that in some parts of Maharashtra, we have been facing drought for the fourth year. I would request the hon. Minister to give us help in time. Of course, they have been giving. They have been giving something. We need this help earlier because you have said that the plan allocation will be cut by $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The provident fund is not available to us and under these circumstances, I earnestly request to look into all the three aspects and help us.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak. First of all, let me express my gratitude to the Hon. Prime Minister on behalf of the people of Rajasthan and on my personal behalf that of all States, he visited Rajasthan first to assess the famine situation in the State. The severe famine situation in Rajasthan notwithstanding, the State Government has promised that it will not let any person die of hunger. However, besides famine, there are other problems facing the State. I am also grateful to the hon. Minister who visited Rajasthan and apprised himself of the famine situation in the State.

Firstly, I would like to say that in view of the horrible famine situation in Rajasthan, the normal rules governing the quantum of assistance to be given to the State should be amended. The Central Government has given only 50 per cent of the assistance and the State Government has been asked to bear the remaining 50 per cent. I would request that instead of this, the Central Government should provide cent per cent assistance. The assistance which the Centre has given so far does not include a single rupee for material component. Material component should be included in the assistance, otherwise, the entire money will go waste.

At present, the Government of Rajasthan is procuring 300 truck loads of fodder from outside the State for which the Central Government has given 75 per cent transportation concession. This transportation concession should be increased to 100 per cent so that the people could transport fodder easily. You have fixed assistance at the rate of Rs 3 per cattle for Gaushalas. In my opinion Rs 3 is totally inadequate. It should be raised to Rs 6 per cattle. There is acute shortage of fodder in the State. I would particularly request the hon. Minister about Jhunjhunu area that he should arrange to set up two projects for fodder there so that the problem of cattle fodder in Jhunjhunu and Sikar areas could be solved.

Secondly, Haryana is an adjoining State to Rajasthan and canal water reaches the farthest corner of Haryana, but this canal water is not supplied to Jhunjhunu which borders Haryana and, as a result, the people of that area pine for even drinking water. This is so in spite of the fact that there is a scheme of Ganga-Yamuna Canal named after Jawaharlal Nehru for supply of water to Jhunjhunu. My submission is that water should be supplied to Jhunjhunu so that drinking water problem could be solved and the people could heave a sigh of relief. Although there are limited resources at the disposal of the State Government of Rajasthan, yet it is grappling with the problem. In such a situation, the State Government has been able to provide relief work only to 13 lakh people. But this number is very low, 30 to 40 lakhs of people should be engaged in relief work. Then only the people of Rajasthan will get some relief. Whatever assistance the Central Government provides to the State should be sanctioned without any delay so that the people could feel that the relief works are being undertaken speedily. This would especially help in solving the electricity problem which would provide relief to the farmers and the common man during famine. Rajasthan has been hit by famine for four years in succession. The Central Government should consider writing off the loans of the farmers in the State. Today, they are in such a miserable condition that they can neither purchase fodder nor food because they have no money. The Government should waive the payment of interest on loan in respect of those farmers who have repaid the principal amount. At the same time, arrangement should be made to provide them fertilizer and seed for the next crop so that the people could feel that the Government is giving them assistance. The credit for this should go to the Government. I shall be grateful to the hon. Minister if he could give permission to set up a fodder plant at Jhunjhunu so as to overcome the fodder problem. One more thing that I want to say is that out of the aid that is being given by the Centre to the State Government of Rajasthan, 50 per cent is being given as loan and the rest 50 per cent as assistance. Instead of this, the entire

amount should be given as relief because Rajasthan is in the grip of severe famine successively for four years. The famine has totally crippled the people. But brave as they are, the people of Rajasthan are fighting the situation with courage. They are every inch patriots and they take the famine as curse of God which needs to be faced bravely. But I must request the hon. Minister that whatever assistance the Central Government has to provide to the State Government, it should be provided urgently.

In the end, I want to say that water level in hilly areas of Udaipur Vati and Khetri in Jhunjhunu district has gone down considerably. Therefore, Government should arrange to dig deep wells and also provide canal water there.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. The question that we are discussing today is the situation arising out of the natural calamities with particular reference to floods, droughts and cyclones. In a country like ours with such topography and geographical conditions, we have to learn to live with natural calamities and natural hazards.

Since these cannot be totally eradicated, as I said, we have to learn to live with them. In our vast country, while one part is affected by floods, at the same time the other part is affected by drought and sometimes cyclones also. We will have to find out ways and means how to combat with these natural calamities so that in future in our country we can live with them with minimum sufferance.

If there is no rain, it is drought, and if there is excessive rain, there are floods. Therefore, the important factor is rain. We will have to try to control rain water so that when the occasion arises, we can divert excess rain water to the drought affected areas and in case there is no rain, we can even create rain. It is a very complicated process, I can appreciate that

it is not so simple thing to combat with nature.

Since we are now approaching towards the end of the 20th Century, we should have all the modern scientific technology in India. People working in different departments are very efficient and I think the time has come when we can think of having a Central body which can do the round the clock monitoring work throughout the year. We know which part of the country is drought prone and which part is flood prone. Similarly, we also know which coastal part of India is cyclone prone. The people who are entrusted to look after all these things also know the time of its occurrence. So, I would suggest that we should bring all natural calamities namely floods and drought under one umbrella, under one head and establish one Central body which will monitor them throughout the year. This is the only way with which we can combat the natural calamities.

We cannot ignore rural India. We will have to think about the people of rural India, and most important sections of our country, i.e. cultivators, the farmers, etc. They are the real beneficiaries. A substantial part of the money, even I should say if a single 'naya paise' that is spent for the development of India, should go to their benefit. They should be considered as the real beneficiaries of our country.

Sir, there are various fields, like the animal welfare, fodder production, food production, nutrition, water, irrigation management, etc. towards which we have to pay our attention. These areas are attached to various Departments like the Agriculture Department the Irrigation and water management and feed department etc. and they function through the different Ministries and different Departments. So, my suggestion is, that these departments should be brought under one umbrella so that immediately whenever the occasion will come, they can easily functions to feed the need of each other and also to give warning to the people and take positive steps to solve the problem. Sir, with these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Having regard to the paucity of time, I do not intend to cover the whole gamut, nor do I intend to concentrate on my constituency. Sir, I want to confine myself only to two points. One point has already been touched upon by Shri Rathod, i.e. about the Crop Insurance Scheme. The Hon. Minister should know that this Crop Insurance Scheme has been more honoured in the breach than in observance. Sir, in practice it is a fraud and a farce. Some of the farcical aspects of the scheme have already been referred to by the hon. Member, Shri Rathod. Firstly, as has been pointed out earlier, the scheme is open only to loanees and not to every farmer. This is the severe limitation. And, secondly, Sir, any loanee, a person who wants to take loan either from the co-operative institution or from the bank, has no option in the matter. He must necessarily pay the insurance sum. I do not know why it is made compulsory when the implementing machinery has not been properly devised.

Sir, as and when the crop is lost through natural calamity, it is not the farmer who is taken as the unit but the whole tehsil; in the case of Andhra Pradesh it is Mandal which is treated as the unit. I do not know why the insurance sum is collected from various individuals. Prof. Rangaji would also testify to the facts I am referring to.

Sir, in the case of flood, the flood does not cover the whole taluk. It sometimes mercifully covers only a part of the taluk. If a part of the taluk is covered by floods, then the insurance relief is denied to that part, on the ground that the whole taluk is not covered by the floods. It is a paradoxical position that the Insurance Authorities are taking.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : They will arrange for the expunction of the villages !

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Village must be made the unit.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : As Prof. Rangaji has pointed out, village at least must be made the unit. In fact, the effort

should be directed towards the goal of making the farmer himself as the ultimate unit of insurance scheme.

I may also refer in passing to the norms of insurance payment. The norms themselves have been severely diluted. The relief provided is marginal, to the point of being nominal and illusory.

Sir, I now come to the second point, that is regarding the eligibility criteria imposed by the NABARD and the RBI for financing the cooperative credit institutions. The eligibility criteria have been divided into four categories. The first category is regarding such banks that have a recovery performance of more than 75 per cent. Those banks or those cooperative institutions have access to unrestricted lending. But in regard to the other three categories, lending is restricted and it is linked to the recovery performance. In regard to such banks that have a performance rate of less than 50 per cent in respect of recovery, the financing has been totally stopped. Sir, when areas are affected by severe drought or floods, I would like to know how the recovery performance in those areas can be very high. And if you want to help the farmers affected by natural calamities, be it drought or flood, how do you link it to the recovery performance? Therefore, there is a need for us to scrap these eligibility criteria at least in areas which are affected by either drought or flood.

The eligibility criteria are leading to further accentuation of regional imbalance. Take the case of Andhra Pradesh. The State Government has fixed that 40 per cent of the finance which comes through NABARD for Andhra Pradesh should go to Telangana. But the district banks in the Telangana region are not able to avail of this facility because of the eligibility criteria. Sir, while computing the recovery performance, the NABARD is not prepared to take into consideration the assistance extended by the State Government to individual farmers as a part of the larger policy in the form of interest waiver and interest rebate. In Andhra Pradesh, the State Government was good enough to extend this assistance to all the farmers but the assistance given by the State

Government to individual farmers in respect of their cooperative loans is not being taken into consideration for calculating the recovery performance.

Recently, the RBI has directed that the loans be rescheduled in drought affected areas ; particularly in those areas which are affected by drought for more than three years. But this reschedulement can take place only for three occasions and not more than three occasions. Our State along with many other States in the country has been affected by drought for the fourth successive year. So, therefore, I plead that the reschedulement facility should not be restricted to three occasions but it could be extended to more number of occasions.

Lastly I have only one submission to make. Crop loans are given either by the commercial banks or co-operative credit institutions. You admit that either through drought or flood the crop has been lost. I am therefore pleading that in such cases the Government of India should come forward boldly with the proposal for waiving or writing off the crop loans. I am not saying that this is in respect of the long term solution. I am pleading that this proposal of writing off short term loans should be seriously considered in case of such areas which are affected either by drought or by flood

[Translation]

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR (Kutch) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, a large part of India has been affected by drought this year. Our learned friends have given a number of suggestions regarding floods and drought. I shall not speak much and shall not take much time of the House. We are proud that Government of India, the State Governments and the voluntary institutions are unitedly facing this challenge and I, therefore, express my thanks to them. Our learned friends have just now talked about a number of policy matters. Dr. Rajhans has just now said that his area is very much affected by floods. Similarly my area of Kutch is also affected by drought. I would like to speak about my constituency. Hon. Prime

Minister, his wife, Shrimati Sonia, hon. Minister of State for Agriculture, Shri Yogendra Makwana, Shri Bhajan Lal and Kumari Saroj Khaparde had visited our area. I would like to express my thanks to them all. There is acute problem of drinking water in Gujarat and my area of Kutch. Water is not available due to drought. With the help of the World Bank and through Narmada Pipe line, this work should be undertaken immediately. Through you, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that there is problem of drinking water in my area of Kutch and a Central team had visited the area. The team has also accepted the fact that in the entire country, Kutch is the worst-affected area which has always been facing the problem of drinking water. During the last forty years, this area has been affected by drought for 32 years. Through Narmada Pipe line, not only drinking water should be supplied, but water should also be supplied in the canals so that farmers could use it for irrigation. Kutch and Saurashtra have a long sea coast. I would like to request that a plant should be set up for converting sea water into potable water and Kutch as well as Saurashtra region should be supplied drinking water from this plant. The hon. Agriculture Minister had agreed to my plea and had accepted my suggestions. I am fully confident as I am saying this in the House that he would definitely do something for the people of the area. I have submitted a memorandum with the request to supply water from other rivers. I do not want to repeat that. I had also said in the last session that till water from Narmada river is made available and sea water is converted into potable water, you should make some efforts to supply water from other rivers.

I have submitted a memorandum to the Hon. Prime Minister. I would also like to say something about the cattle problem. In this connection, the decision of the Central Government to provide Rs. 3.50 as subsidy is not proper. It is very meagre amount. The Central Government has admitted that there are certain areas where more subsidy would have to be given. When the Government has admitted the fact, more amount should be

[Shrimati Usha Thakkar]

paid as subsidy. I have come to know that the Government is going to sanction Rs. 5 as subsidy. You have taken a decision. It is very good, if such a decision has been taken. Just now Shri Viridi Chander Jain was saying that more amount should be sanctioned for his area. I would also like to submit that in the areas of Banaskantha, Mehsana and Jamnagar etc., the problem is particularly severe. Therefore, Rs 5 as subsidy for each cattle should be immediately sanctioned.

Sir, secondly, I would like to speak about the voluntary organisations. Some charitable institutions have come forward on this occasion and are spending money and providing help also. Through this House, I would like to appeal to the Chief functionaries of such organisations that they should properly monitor the work which they are doing in consonance with the Indian culture after taking so much pains in the desert areas. The Central Government should appoint one person for every group of 50 or 100 cattle to monitor properly the subsidy of Rs. 5/- being spent on each cattle and to ensure that fodder is given to every cattle, besides other related matters. The expenditure on such persons should be borne by the Central Government.

The Government has spent a large sum of money on providing electricity to the farmers, but our area of Kutch is a very large area and it is secluded from the rest of the country. Electricity lines running in two hundred kilometres are there and that is why occurrence of fault is a common thing. As a result, the farmers have to face a lot of difficulty. I would, therefore, like to submit to you that a Lignite based Thermal Power Station should be immediately set up there. Wind farm should also be set up there. This work could also be done very easily there by making use of solar energy. I have also requested the hon. Minister in this regard. Wind always blows in Kutch at a speed of 20 kms. per hour throughout the year whether it is summer or winter. Therefore, you should instal

one wind farm for every 8 or 10 farmers. If requires 3 or 4 lakhs of rupees for installing a wind farm, and, therefore, 25 or 30 per cent subsidy should be given to the farmers. If such type of small wind farms are set up there, it would be very useful for our area of Kutch. Government would also be benefited thereby. Farmers would also be saved from the trouble which they face when a fault takes place in a line. In this way, the farmers and the Government both will be benefited.

In Kutch area, about 97,000 persons are working as labourers under your programmes. I would like to appeal to you that they should be supplied wheat at the rate of Rs. 1.55 as was being supplied to them earlier. In my area which is only 32 kms. away from Pakistan border, the people have demanded that the persons engaged in relief works should be provided wheat. I would also appeal to you that you should provide wheat to them.

Keeping in view the special situation of Kutch. I would like to submit to you that under Article 371(2) of the Constitution, a Development Board was constituted for Kutch. You are making efforts to undertake permanent measures. You also asked the Governor to remain there for 3 or 4 days. He has also agreed that Kutch has become a cursed area since the water of Sindhu river has stopped reaching there. Hon Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had accepted this fact, the Government has accepted this fact and our Prime Minister has also accepted this fact. He had visited Kutch twice in a year. We were given certain rights and hon. Indiraji had declared in this House that a Development Board would be constituted for Kutch, but Janata Government came to power in 1977 and you know that Janata Government had revoked that decision. Whatever Indiraji had done was revoked by the Janata Government. The Janata Government had come to power just to revoke all the good decisions of Indira Gandhi Government. As a result Kutch had to suffer a huge loss. The provision which was made for us and rights which were given to us were snatched away.

I would like to request you that the declaration which was made by our

revolutionary leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi should be implemented by our young Prime Minister.

I would like to speak a bit for women also. I want to speak about the handicrafts for women.

[English]

SHRI D.B. PATIL (Kolaba) : Mr. Chairman, we are discussing a very serious situation here. If there is no rainfall, we say we cannot help it ; if there is heavy rainfall, we say we cannot help it. It is true to that extent only. But if we take into consideration the action which is being taken to meet the situation created by drought and floods, we will find that thousands of crores of rupees have been spent till today and still we are facing the same problems.

One the one hand, it is being said that the Central assistance is too meagre, so far as the demand of the States is concerned ; on the other hand, it is being said that the money spent on the relief measures is not being properly used. All these things are correct. So far as the need of the States is concerned, it is very important and assistance given by the Central Government is very meagre.

I quote from the papers of my own State---the Government of Maharashtra---this is the fourth consecutive drought in Maharashtra (October 1986 to June 1987). In some of the districts in Maharashtra, so far as drought is concerned, in Maharashtra, since October 1986 to June 1987 (the year 1987 is not yet complete) the Government of Maharashtra has spent Rs. 86 crores for supplying drinking water from their own sources and the assistance of the Central Government is only to the extent of Rs 9.70 crores. It clearly shows that the burden on the State Plan is too heavy ; and since the burden is too heavy, the other plans suffer in the State. Therefore, I would suggest at this moment that the central assistance for drought relief should be given not as advance plan assistance but as outright grant outside the plan so that the annual plans of the State do not get distorted and the overall

developmental efforts are not thwarted on account of cut in the plan size. So far as assistance for drought is concerned, the same practice is applied by the government, that is there is a limit for certain margin money ; and if the limit is crossed, then the government gives assistance by way of loan, and that assistance given by way of loan is cut from the State plan fund. That means it is going to affect the Plan funds adversely. So it should be taken into consideration.

Then about the relief that is given to the labourers, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what wages the actual labourers are given when they are working on the drought relief works. According to a report they hardly get Rs 3 or Rs. 4 per day. There are some instances where they hardly get Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 per day. In some cases it is on daily work basis, it is not given on wage basis. If the man is strong enough he may get more. (*Interruption*).

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Are they not given two meals or one meal a day in addition to Rs 2/- ?

SHRI D.B. PATIL : Some people are getting. In many States, no.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : In addition to two meals, are they not getting ?

SHRI D.B. PATIL : Yes, They are not getting. I would like to suggest that the wages that are being given to the workers working in the relief works should be increased.

Then, about cattle. There are so many instances, particularly in Rajasthan and Gujarat where thousands of cattle are dying. Not only cattle are dying, people are also dying. In Orissa there were starvation deaths. When it was raised it was contested by the Members from Orissa. I would challenge it, whether a Committee of the Legislature was appointed, headed by the Speaker or not ? It was appointed. That Committee has indicted the Orissa Government in clear terms that the starvation deaths had occurred. The Assembly Committee has indicted the Orissa

[Shri D.B. Patil]

Government for this. Some Members of the Orissa Government are trying to contradict this. The Comptroller and Auditor General has complained about the Orissa Government that in 1980, from 1980 to 1985, funds allocated for flood relief were diverted for beautifying Bhubneshwar and constructing the ring road of Cuttack and for the elephant sanctuary in other places. I am not saying this. The Comptroller and Auditor General has mentioned this, that the funds meant for the flood relief have been diverted like that. If such things are happening who is going to look into this matter? The Central Government should look into this, because the Central Government is responsible for it. This is a remark of the C&AG and on this no action has been taken so far as my knowledge goes. (*Interruption*)

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : I am on a point of order. I want to know from the hon. Member from which report he is quoting. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let me listen to his point of order.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : I want to know..(*Interruption*). When he is making allegations against the State Governments or a particular person or Ministry, he should have produced the authenticated document before you, before making certain type of allegations. There is no basis, nothing of the sort. He is making unnecessary allegation based on Press Reports. Does he want to say that whatever is coming out in Press is all correct publicity to it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order. If it is a personal allegation it is all right to say. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not make any allegations against the State Government.

SHRI D.B. PATIL : I am not making any personal allegations. It is against the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Proceed.

SHRI D.B. PATIL : Then about crop insurance. It has been mentioned by some friends that it should be introduced at the earliest for crops which are sown twice. This crop insurance is now limited to farmers who take loan only. So far as the crop loans are concerned all sorts of crop loans are paid well in time. I fail to understand how converting their sort term loans into medium term loans, crop loans into medium term loans is going to be help them how is it possible for the farmer to repay the loan and from which crop, he will repay the loan? His crop has been totally lost. He has no means of livelihood for that particular year. You are saying even though you have lost your means of livelihood, you have to repay the loan. How is he going to repay it? I would urge upon the Government to waive the crop loans completely and totally because it is not fair on the part of the Government to ask the agriculturists and the farmers to repay the loan, by which he has not benefited at all as he totally lost the crop for the particular years.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Sir, I want to level an allegation that the funds being received in the name of drought relief by the Governments ruled by the opposition parties are being misused whereas our colleagues in the opposition allege that the Central Government is not providing them adequate help. The question is not whether the State Governments are spending the funds properly or how much help is being given. The real question is whether the help which is being given is being utilised properly or not and whether the purpose for which the help is being given is being fulfilled even partially or not. This is the sowing season and farmer requires seeds, but he is not getting quality seeds. The Central Agency or State Agencies are unable to supply seeds in time and the farmers are finding it difficult to undertake sowing operations of Rabi crop. The hon. Minister should keep this in mind.

The irrigational means like canals are lying breached and due to shortage of funds, repair work has not been under-

taken. Even seasonal repair which should have been undertaken has not been initiated as the Department is short of funds. Who would look after this matter? If repair is not done right now and the farmer is not provided the irrigational facilities, it would have adverse effect on Rabi Crop. Half of our pumps are lying out of order and the rest half have not been energised. The pumps are either lying out of order or repair work is not being undertaken or some pumps have not been energised, but the bureaucracy is not coming forward to look to this aspect.

Many of our friends have referred to the Drinking water crisis. The reference to Saurashtra was made with a great emphasis. Today one of our sisters has spoken about the situation in Saurashtra region and Rajasthan. Similar situation has also developed in certain parts of Uttar Pradesh as well.

In area like ours, which was less drought prone, new water sources did not erupt due to drought, as a result of which all drinking water schemes are not working. The taps are dry and the scarcity of water has forced the people to walk as long a distance as 7 to 8 kms. to fetch water. It appears that more difficult days are ahead when the summer sets in and in order to meet the situation, schemes should have been formulated right now but no such schemes are being formulated. When we approach the State Government in this regard, they simply reply that they do not have requisite funds for them. I would like to submit that the Centre should provide separate funds for solving drinking water crisis and if need be, some amount out of the amount which is to be given to the State Governments in the next year of the current five year plan, be given to the State Governments right now as an advance so that they could utilise it for formulating their new schemes and we could face the drinking water crisis which is imminent in the coming summer.

You have put a condition for utilising the money provided by you. The condition is that only labour-oriented works and

earth work, etc. can be done with it so that more and more labourers could be accommodated. This idea, no doubt, is very good, but the roads, which have already been constructed under N.R.E.P. or R.L.E.G. schemes are now being repaired under its cover and earth work is again being done on those roads and full measurement is being taken for them. If it rains, entire earth work will be washed away, leaving those roads in their original condition. The money which you have provided will also be drained off along with rain water. Had you kept some scope for material components, some concrete work would have been done. If there is any possibility of decrease in plan expenditure or getting sufficient funds, some provision should be made for material component also. I would like to submit once again that you should create an agency to administer the amount given for afforestation under I. R. D.P. and N.R.E.P. At present, an agency is there for 20-point programme but this agency functions as an advisory Committee only. Bureaucrats dominate in this Committee. They are spending the money arbitrarily and there is no control over them.

Our Hon. Prime Minister has given assurance from the rampart of the Red Fort that the Government would give every assistance to face the drought situation. Although, work relating to providing assistance is being undertaken on war footing, yet in reality what is being done? You are distributing money like post-office, but the bureaucrats sitting in the agency, which is responsible for implementing the scheme at lower level, are spending the amount arbitrarily and the people are looking forward to us that we, M.Ps and M.L.As. will do something for them. But I am not in a position to understand as to where is our participation in it. I, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister to take up this matter with the State Governments and the Chief Ministers, and the bureaucracy should be tightened so as to ensure our real participation. Only then, we can fulfil our obligations and make the people realise that the people's representatives have lived up to their expectation at this critical situation of drought.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) : Mr. Chairman, Sir I will take only two minutes and will not repeat what my previous speakers have already said. Rajasthan, from where I come, has 27 districts and all the districts are reeling under severe drought. I do not say that you should not provide so much assistance to other State or provide so much assistance to our State, but I would certainly like to say that we have a very experienced leader as incharge of this Ministry. I urge upon him that timely and adequate assistance should be provided to Rajasthan. It will not be fair that Rajasthan, whose 27 districts are drought affected, is given assistance equal to the amount given to the state where only 6-7 districts are drought affected. It is my request that the efforts should be made to provide timely and adequate assistance to Rajasthan.

Many problems have been created due to this drought. For example, half of the tehsil of my Parliamentary constituency are drought affected and the remaining half are under Command Area where sugarcane is produced. As a result of scarcity of fodder in Rajasthan, the price of fodder has soared as high as Rs. 45 to Rs. 65 per quintal, while the support price of sugarcane is Rs 22 or Rs. 23 per quintal. As a result, entire sugarcane crop of the area is being utilised as fodder instead of sending it to the sugar mills. I think this will pose a serious problem in future when sugarcane will not be available to sugar mills, thereby causing steep increase in the price of sugar. In such circumstances, I urge upon the Government to increase the support price of sugarcane as soon as possible so as to check this trend, lest sugarcane should be used as fodder and our sugar mills are deprived of sugarcane.

16.00 hrs.

Secondly, the Eighth Finance Commission has directed that the entire portion of financial assistance given to the States by the Centre be treated as grant and this is binding on the Government. There is no need to reconsider it, but you must look into the manner in which bureaucrats interpret the above directive. The

same procedure has been in vogue for the last so many years in those States also which are suffering from severe drought. If you want to follow the same procedure, it will be of no use. If you want to keep the States which have been hit by drought successively for the last four to five years on the same footing in the matter of giving assistance, and will continue to follow the same procedure of sending central team, which after enjoying 3 to 4 days of sight-seeing and moving here and there, would recommend the financial assistance according to the degree of lavish entertainment offered to them by the respective State Governments, you keep this procedure for yourself and provide adequate money to Rajasthan. You should provide money for the remaining works. You do not give money for material components and earth work, as a result of which the entire earth work, road construction work is going waste. Government money is being wasted.

Sir, through you, I requested the Government and the hon. Minister that he should keep this in mind and make available funds to Rajasthan for material components also alongwith wage component. Till now, the Central Government has given Rs. 37 crores to Rajasthan, which is totally inadequate. It is like a drop in the ocean. The Rajasthan Government has demanded an amount of Rs. 434 crores and if you do not provide this much of amount, Rajasthan Government as well as Central Government will earn a bad name.

With these words, I urge upon you to provide assistance to Rajasthan Government without any further delay and particularly the share of material component may be made available.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, drought problem is a major problem of the country. A lot of discussion has already taken place on it and nothing fruitful will be served by repeating the same thing time and again. But I would like to say a few words.

As hon. Shri Harish Rawat has rightly said that you have given assistance to the

States and allocated money to them, but it is a different matter what kind of survey was undertaken by your central team and what sort of report was given to you by them. So far as I understand, Uttar Pradesh, which is the biggest State of India, was not given that much of assistance as it deserved to face the drought situation. The manner in which the financial assistance given for floods, is being utilised is totally improper. Shri Rawat has rightly said in this regard. Earth work has been undertaken on the roads which were already constructed. Not only this, there is virtually a dictatorship of the heads and *Pardhans* there. They are doing it in the manner they like, so much so that percentage is fixed in work, there is no benefit from the money given by you. It is being wasted like water. I support what Shri Rawat has said in this regard. In place of small roads, which should have been constructed, roads have been constructed at different places on political consideration by the '*Pardhans*'. No attention is being paid to the roads which are yet to be constructed and the problem has been continuing for the last so many years. Even after 40 years of Independence the condition of the country is so pitiable. But it is said that the country is making fast progress, new bridges and projects are coming up.

16 04 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM
in the Chair]

It is my humble request to you that you stop all other work and solve the problem of flood only. If you do it, this problem will be solved for ever. Telegrams to this effect start pouring in from officers soon after rainy season starts saying that the river Ganga is flooded, make arrangement for it. A lot of money is pent on it, but permanent solution is not found. Unless you find a permanent solution to it, there will be no benefit from it. You are spending money without any rhyme or reason. The country is going to drains. The people are suffering. This drought has affected only those 80 per cent people of the country who live in the countryside but if you go to Connaught Place in New Delhi, you will not find any effect of

drought there. Shops are crowded there, doing roaring business and on the other hand, even a quilt is not available to the poor people in the countryside to cover their body. They use paddy straw as their sleeping bed. This is their condition today. There is no impact of any such thing in the cities. The capitalist and the highly-paid officers are enjoying a great deal in celebrations and are doing a lot of shopping of clothes and woollens. But just look at the condition of the 80 per cent population living in villages who are instrumental in installing and dethroning the Governments. In the winter season, they just sit around the fire to warm themselves and criticise the Government. It is all right that you gave them money, but as Shri Harish Rawat has said, this merely opens another gate of income for the bureaucracy who are quite lucky to get monetary gains whenever any problem arises. The poor people, on the other hand, never get the money. I would request the hon. Minister of Agriculture who is sitting here, that Uttar Pradesh which is a very big State, should be given money according to the loss suffered by it and the State Government be instructed to make proper use of that money. The people who have actually suffered should get the money. As of now, it is being pocketed by others and no work is being done. The poor person is crying for help. I would request you to ensure that the right persons get the money.

With these words, I conclude and request you once again to try to implement the suggestions I have given in this regard.

SHRI VISHNU MODI (Ajmer) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the disease has aggrarated with each dose of medicine. It is the irony of fate that even after 40 years of independence our country is still reeling under the severest famine of the century. On the other hand, the country is in the grip of flood. It is our misfortune that 70 per cent of the fields in our country are still dependent on monsoon. In the event of failure of monsoon, the production potential is badly effected. Today these 70 per cent fields contribute 50 per cent of the total foodgrain production. A lot of

[Shri Vishnu Modi]

progress has been made in the field of developing quality seeds after Independence but nothing has been done to bring the dry land under irrigation. On the one hand, destruction is being caused due to floods and on the other hand, fields are lying dry due to drought. This has happened because we have tried to imbalance the environment by indulging in deforestation and other such things and our planning has basically gone wrong somewhere, as a result of which these natural calamities are befalling the country. I want to submit to the hon. Minister through you, that two-third area of Rajasthan is desert area and the rest of it comes under semi-arid zone. The Aravalli hill range in Rajasthan divides the desert area and the semi desert area. Through this House, as also by writing to the Prime Minister, I have submitted that of the three gaps in the Aravalli Range, two are near Ajmer. Through these gaps the desert is marching towards the semi-arid zone not only in Rajasthan but also towards Delhi and Uttar Pradesh. If these gaps in the Aravalli hill range are not filled, the remaining areas of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Haryana will also be converted into desert.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today 38 lakh families in Rajasthan are in the grip of famine and the Central Government is providing employment for only 13 lakh people. My submission is that you will not be helping them in the true sense unless at least two members of a drought-struck family are given employment. I want to request you in the most humble words that your scheme of wage component, which envisages that the drought struck people will get employment and will be helped, is only causing more loss. I want to tell my colleagues that if instead of getting the earth work done, these families are given cash, at least the money being spent on Government machinery, comprising engineers, etc. will be of saved. Since this work will not be any benefit and the money is simply being wasted, you should rather give grant in cash instead of spending it on such things. This will surely benefit the people. You will spend crores

of rupees on this work but you will not be able to do anything worthwhile to face this drought situation.

Besides, I want to point out that in my constituency, Ajmer, drinking water is supplied only once in four days. Some water is available from the hand pumps, but even those hand pumps will go dry by February-March and in that situation water cannot be made available from anywhere because the only sources of water then available will be the Rajasthan Canal which is at a distance of 500 kilometres or the Yamuna river. By the time summer season approaches, you should send water to Ajmer through trains, other-wise there will be acute scarcity of water there during this summer season.

I also want to draw your attention towards transport subsidy. This subsidy should be given cent per cent so that the cattle in Rajasthan could be saved. As much as 50 per cent of cattle heads have already perished and a very few cattle are left. Even the high-breed cattle are being saved with great difficulty. It will be extremely difficult for the people of Rajasthan to save their cattle unless you give cent per cent transport subsidy.

At the same time, proper precautions should be taken to see that the epidemic does not break out there during summer. Steps should also be taken to make drinking water available there. With these words I conclude.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : I may also please be given two minutes to speak. Nobody has spoken from Jammu and Kashmir State. There are some issues relating to that State. It will be very kind of you if you could give me two minutes,

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I leave it to the hon. Minister. Shall I give him a chance ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : Yes, I don't mind,

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a question of time. All right, you can speak.

[Translation]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : I am thankful to the hon. Minister for releasing Rs. 12 crores as relief. The demand for Rs. 31 crores as relief is still pending with you. I request you to release the amount as soon as possible, because not only drought but un-seasonal flood also has caused destruction over there. Recently, about 1½ months back Ladakh region, which is my constituency, and some hilly areas of Kashmir Valley experienced snowfall. The snowfall was quite unseasonal. Due to this, many villages are still cut off. There was snowfall on 11-12 October. Two months have since passed, yet many villages continue to remain cut-off from communication with the outside world. I raised this matter under Rule 377 and also brought it up during the discussion on price-rise. I request you to get an aerial survey done over there by helicopters or by approaching the Defence Ministry in order to find out whether people living in these 20-22 villages which are cut-off for the last two months are alive or dead. Further I request you to arrange air-droppings in such areas. Cattle are dying because no fodder is available there. Since you are the Agriculture Minister, I request you to take this step. I suggest that as people in the drought and flood affected areas of Jammu and Kashmir are getting 10 kgs. of ration per month per head free of cost from the State Government, the same rule should be applied to the people living in those areas of Ladakh region which are cut-off due to snowfall. I shall not take any more of your time. I thank you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : Mr. Chairman, first of all, I thank you very much that after all, you have asked me to reply on the debate. For full one week, I attended the same debate in the Rajya Sabha. The very following week, you have fixed it here and I was told, it was only for 2 hours. I think, it is the 4th or 5th day that

is going. I am particularly thankful that the auspicious hour of my reply has come.

So many points were raised. I thank, my old friend, Shri Dinesh Goswami, who was at one time by my side, now sitting opposite. He started the debate particularly regarding the Eastern sector. Then, Mr. Raghuma Reddy on the other side started the debate on behalf of the drought-stricken States. Sir, we discussed it in the pre-monsoon months also. Then, in the Monsoon Session, every time, the background had changed. The whole background changed later on with what we discussed earlier-after the monsoon when our expectations about the rains went wrong. Now in this Session, because after the monsoon has retired, we are more worried about drinking water, our low level sub-soil water, our empty reservoirs and dams. But the rains came and they raised our hope, particularly in some States.

Goswamiji's main point was about Assam, besides his other points which were raised by other hon. Members also. He was very particular about the Brahmaputra river water control which makes the flood chronic phenomenon. I have been going to Assam almost every flood period, last year also. This year I went twice, rather thrice. Every time I thought that, that might be the last flood. Another flood came later on. That came into five phases. We have already received three memoranda. Some of them, we have dealt with last year when I was immediately there on the spot, I exercised my discretion and it went up to Rs. 11 crores or Rs. 12 crores, which was later on supplemented. This year also, the Prime Minister directly dealt with that. It is not, as is customary with the Minister always to contradict everything, but I fully realise that the calamity in that area is very genuine. That has my sympathy. When I flew over Brahmaputra, the roads were not accessible at that time and the Prime Minister also wanted to go and the roads were not accessible. He wanted to see the area by road. But I saw it from the air and by road also. My view, as given by Shri Dinesh Goswami, was that if we had started this Flood Control Programme a bit earlier, by this time we

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could have improved and controlled the situation. The whole havoc is caused by these tributaries. I saw the tributaries over-flowing. The areas were flooded. The very first idea that struck me was that if we had tried and managed, the floods could have been controlled. We have that Brahmaputra Control Board. They have already prepared a water plan for flood control. I must say that many points that the hon. Member raised related either to the Ministry of Water Resources or to the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies or to the Ministry of Forests and Environment and some to my Ministry also. As speaker of this House, I developed a very bad habit of judging the relevance of the issues---my old friend Mr. Somnath Chatterjee is sitting on the other side. I have tried to get rid of it. Even after 12 years, that habit still speaks of itself. I find that most points were not relevant to my Ministry but to other Ministries.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : That point will not arise for the simple fact that all the Ministers who are relevant for the purpose of discussion should be present. My discussion was not based on the Agriculture Ministry. Therefore, all the Ministers who were to deal with this problem should be present.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : The Prime Minister should have been present.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : The Prime Minister should have been present.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is an important issue. It should have been discussed.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : That argument is not of any worth.

DR. G. S. DHILLON : What you are now saying has also occurred to me. My own view is that it is also up to you that when you want to raise the point which concerned the other Ministry, you should send a copy of that to the other Ministry also. You only address the Agriculture

Minister and, therefore, the Agriculture Minister comes here.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : My notice was both to the Agriculture Minister and to the Water Resources Minister.

DR. G. S. DHILLON : In addition to Food and Civil Supplies, you could have also addressed the Minister of Forests and Environment.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is a serious question. The esteemed Minister was our Speaker. There is the principle of joint Cabinet responsibility. Therefore, the hon. Minister should be able to represent the viewpoint of all the Ministers because that would be the Cabinet responsibility. Therefore, we can understand Dr. Dhillon's difficulty because he has been very kind enough to sit all through the debate but what about your colleagues? Have they any responsibility towards you or to the Cabinet or to this House? Don't try to bail them out. You are trying to bail them out.

DR. G. S. DHILLON : The whole Cabinet is not expected to sit here. But the Cabinet Minister with whom you are in touch, you may send your notice to him. He will be here. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Chatterjee, you very well know of it and then also you are emphasising on it. I think the lawyer's part should be taken out of it. It is a practical thing. How many Ministers can sit here? You say, it is the total Cabinet responsibility.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Let us now hear him.

DR. G. S. DHILLON : This has already been sent. This project and the Report is under examination. Further, short-term measures like construction of embankment, drainage channels and protection works have been taken up. You mentioned about two projects---one is about the Rihand project and the other is about Tiesta. You also mentioned that one could deal with 40 per cent and other

7 per cent. That is an idea which we can send to that Ministry for examination. But, anyway, the only object of emphasising was that they should be expedited ; there should be no delay in the implementation. We can, on behalf of our Ministry, bring this matter to the notice of the Ministry of Water Resources.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) : What about the Tiesta barrage ?

DR. G. S. DHILLON : I will come to it later on. I have a note on Tiesta. I have been very patiently listening to many of the points made by the hon. Members and they should listen to me also... (*Interruptions*). You said that there is no medical aid given to Assam. An amount of Rs. 11.27 crores has been approved and out of which Rs. 50 lakhs are earmarked for medical care.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : That is a pittance.

DR. G. S. DHILLON : Some suggestions are there regarding the Integrated Water Resource Management. I have taken note of it. We will forward it to the Ministry concerned and will pursue it later on because it very much concerns our Ministry also.

Then, an hon. Minister—from Andhra Pradesh—raised about shortage of power—thermal, nuclear etc. I think that that does not just connect to the debate on drought. Anyway, we will pass it on to the Ministry of Energy.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Sir, I am on a point of order. My notice was to the Minister of Water Resources. In the discussion, my subject is: "the situation arising out of the Natural Calamities, with particular reference to drought, floods and cyclone..." If the hon. Minister actually was not expected to deal with this subject, then he ought not to have come here.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Who is the correct Minister concerned ?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : After all, this is not for the first time, this subject

is being discussed. As the hon. Minister began, we discussed this subject in the last Session. Time and again, these points have been made. You should have come prepared. It is no use telling that this will be referred to that Ministry and that will be referred to some other Ministry. I think, the Water Resources Ministry is in charge of this.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. G. S. DHILLON : As far as the question of energy is concerned—nuclear power etc.—it is not my subject nor can it form part of this debate here.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : What is the use of this debate at all ?

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : It does not pertain not only to power shortage. But I mentioned many points pertaining to your Ministry and other Ministries also, as to the problems of the State Governments.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. G. S. DHILLON : As far as the question of power shortage is concerned, you question the concerned Ministry that there should be no power shortage during drought time. They assured us that so many hours will be guaranteed. But what they say about the nuclear power and other matters, atleast I have no sources in my Ministry. I can only refer to them.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This is how this Government is functioning.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. G. S. DHILLON : Another point made was that the Finance Commission had recommended a hundred per cent grant if the States were continuously affected by drought and floods. In para 11.10 of the Eighth Finance Commission Report, the views of some of the State Governments that Central assistance should be given to the extent of a hundred

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per cent as non-Plan grant only have been expressed. In their final Report the Commission has recommended Central assistance in the case of floods, cyclone and other like calamities in the form of non-Plan grant, not adjustable against the Plan of the State, against Central assistance for the State Plan to the extent of 75 per cent of the total expenditure in excess of margin money.

First I have taken those points which concern other sources from where I have to get the information. Now I come to the other points.

Some point was raised about cattle---this point was raised in the other House also---that there was loss of life and cattle in flood-affected areas. In the case of Gujarat and Rajasthan I personally toured. My information that no cattle died was based on the information given by the State. We have no other source except this. When it was questioned again, the Chief Minister reiterated that there were no reports of loss of cattle. But still in the other House some Members insisted that there had been some and poster was also circulated. I want to this very organisation which had issued—Satsewa Sangh in Kutch, near Sabarmati. I expressly asked them, "Are there any cattle deaths?" and they denied it. I openly admired the work of that organisation and of many other voluntary organisations also. I can assure you again that, if the State is not giving correct figures or their information is not reliable, I have been trying to find it out from my own sources. This organisation and some Marwari and many other organisations have done a good job. I base my information on firsthand knowledge. My friend, Mr Bhajan Lal, and some of us were there in Bhuj. We went there and said, "Show us round if any cattle had died". They said that no cattle died. As a matter of fact, for their good work, I was thinking of recommending them for some good service award. Now I have tried to know from the same sources which have published it: "You did not tell us at that time; we are sending some officers and we can send some non-officials too; please tell

us from where to have it corroborated". But they have not so far intimated to us. My colleague, Mr. Makwana, is from the same State and I have asked him to try to find out from his own sources whether it is a fact.

As you are aware, many Members have said that the allocations made to their States have not been adequate. The procedure, we have been repeating again and again, in the April Session and again in the Monsoon Session. The procedure is very much set. It is not in the discretion of the Minister or a single individual. An inter-Ministerial team is sent. Now we have fixed that time. As soon as a State sends a memorandum, we have fixed the time limit that within 30 days the team should visit. If any delay results, it is because of the delay in clearance from that State. We tell them, "We have appointed the team; are you ready to receive it?" They tell us we are ready to receive it on such and such date. Within the period of the report of the Team, we had fixed that in one month everything should be cleared. Most of the Hon. Members said that the Team has recommended so much. Earlier than the Report of the Eighth Finance Commission, there was no obligation on the part of the Centre to augment resources of the State. It was purely the State's responsibility and it still pertains to them. It is only in deference to the wishes of the Commission that we started this process of finding out as to how much reasonable aid should be given from the Centre to augment their resources. Now this Team goes; they come prepared; they consult their officers and people; and then they come and submit the report. That Report goes to High Level Committee on Relief called HLCR. There we have the representatives of Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry. They finalise the total allocation which is finally to be cleared by the Ministry of Finance. That is the process.

I find it difficult to move out in the corridor also. They say, "what work have you done?" When I tell them that I am a helpless man in this and intermediate is the Team and ultimate is the Finance Ministry, perhaps, they are reluctant to

accept it. That is the only problem. Once you are an MP or a Minister, people think, you have all the powers. And we have to bluff sometimes, though not always.

Sir, regarding drinking water for Gujarat and Rajasthan, we have already allotted to one State Rs. 14 crores and Rs. 12 crores to the other. Through our Technology Mission on Drinking Water, we have already covered about two lakh problem villages. You see this Mission works through sub-missions, then mini-missions. It is quite spread out. The success which we have achieved is quite spectacular. Had there been no drought, we would have controlled the programme completely; we would have covered most of the villages within the next six months to one year. Now I think, the total programme will take about two or three years more. That is in my opinion a long range view.

Regarding fodder subsidy, we have very acute fodder problem. When I visited second time Jodhpur and then again went to Barmer, Shri Virdhi Chander Jain and the Madam who spoke from Kutch were with me, at that time, so many voluntary organisations were working and I myself found that the money given at the rate of Rs. 3.00 per cattle was not adequate. Of course, Gujarat Government was paying another 50 ps. to make it good.

When I visited a camp in Jodhpur cattle camp, they told me that they are being paid Rs. 2/- One of the Hon. Members of that Legislative Assembly entered into an argument and said that you are paying only Rs. 2/- and I said that perhaps I did the wrong. But in Gujarat I was right when I said Rs. 3/- How could I be wrong in Jodhpur? Then, immediately I found that we were paying them Rs. 3/-. Then I recommended that Rs. 3/- is too inadequate. (*Interruptions*). Can you please wait? You have spoken a lot; you could not be controlled by the Chair also! I am giving you a good news, kindly listen to me. I cannot sit down when a lady is speaking, I can sit down when Goswamiji is speaking!

We have fixed for Jaisalmer, Kutch, Barmer districts, may be Rs. 5/- We have increased it. Are you happy now?

We are also thinking to declare about four districts of Rajasthan as severely hit areas and treat them at a different level. We found that when we give some allocation to any State, we give it on a State basis. I actually found, I am sorry if some Members take offence at it, that some districts which were not affected got it; the real districts which suffered a lot did not get it; their share was reduced and those non-deserving districts got more. This was very inequitable.

We have come to one decision now. We have a category as 'severely drought hit area districts'. There are four in Gujarat-Kutch, Banaskanta, a part of Mehesana, Jamnagar and a part of another district. In Rajasthan there are Jaisalmer, Barmer, a part of Nagaur, a part of Jalore and a part of Jodhpur; perhaps the whole of Jodhpur. But my memory was that we have recommended for only severely drought hit areas. And if we have a little more allocation, then comes the less hit areas. About this we have already decided.

But in Orissa, when I went there—though I could not go everywhere because it was impossible—my view is that Kalahandi, Koraput, Ganjam and Phulbani are the worst hit areas; though not in the same manner as Rajasthan or Gujarat. Their condition is very pitiable. in my own view. We have taken up these districts with our colleagues also and I will be coming with some sort of a more favourable decision in their favour.

Some of the Hon. Members had some discussion raised about management of river waters—about Kosi, about Sone about Mahanadi and all that. The only problem about this is that we have negotiations going on with the Nepal for quite some time; but no result is coming out. The result is that these river—Kosi and all that—are getting silled when more water comes. Their level being high, more inundation takes place. We sincerely wish that Nepalese should appreciate our problems. They are our neighbours. We

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expect more humanitarian approach from their side also. They are like our brothers our miseries should be their miseries also.

We are now taking it up quite seriously. I think the new projects that may be coming—may be on our own side—may mitigate the sufferings a lot.

A question was raised by Shri Amar Roypradhan that Ganga and Caveri should be linked.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar) : I said that for three rivers from three States of UP, Bihar and West Bengal, a Commission should be formed.

DR. G. S. DHILLON : I will tell you everything about it, Sir, I was occupying that Chair when Dr. Rao spoke on this. He was Cabinet Minister and I was the Speaker. He was a very sincere and competent man. When he floated this idea to connect these two rivers and that it will promote national integration all of us were so excited and the House was so Jubilant on that idea. Later on during his life-time and, I think, even when he continued as Irrigation Minister we were told that the estimates will cover so many lift schemes and so much rocky areas, etc. and that it will run into billions and billions of rupees and years and years of time.

Sir, this is the third generation of the British and French people which is building this under the channel passage. They have been debating it almost over a century and only now it has materialised. So if at all we find resources we may just see the opening ceremony only during our life-time and part of construction may be seen by our next generation. Perhaps the completion will be seen by the third and fourth generation. It is such a huge project. It is a commendable project but only if we could find resources, devotion and the desire on the part of the coming generation also. At least my generation will have only a few more years. Prof. Dandavate I do not apply it to you. You will live a few years more than me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : At the rate of 'zero hour' we may pass away even earlier.

DR. G. S. DHILLON : Sir, there is a good debate about this 'zero hour' that this 12 O'clock should be called 'AM' or 'PM'. You must have read it in the newspapers also. I think if you transfer this 'zero hour' to mid-night 'zero hour' as in U.K. we will get rid of so many problems.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I think Ministers will sleep more in response to 'zero hour'.

DR. G. S. DHILLON : No. They usually have a Session at night time. It is only in our country where we sit during the day. They do their business and then at 4 O'clock they come to the Parliament and they have their beds and rooms also.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : They have other things also which we do not have in this House.

DR. G. S. DHILLON : Other things all depend as a part of the Member. Even in our Parliament some Members may be having other things also but the only desirability is that not inside the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Hopefully.

DR. G. S. DHILLON : I remember Mr. Dandavate used to sit here and he used to be up at 11 O'clock. Then I would ask him as a Speaker : Are you riding a high horse ? He would say, "Yes, Sir. This is my time." I think, God forbid, we should not go upto that.

Sir, there was a point raised about material component, wages, etc. Earlier we used to give 75 per cent only of wages and 25 per cent for the responsibility for the material by the State Government. Members have said that this point of material component should be taken over by us. Already we have made cent-per-cent. From 75 per cent we are now giving cent-per-cent part of the wages. If the States are under duress, how much part of it should be the material component ?

Do you expect us that we go from 70 to 100% and even jump up for the material component beyond the resources of the Central Government? After all, what for are the States? This is their responsibility which we are handling. They should also come forward for some sort. Even in the case of fodder subsidy we give 75% when it is brought from outside and 50% when it is the internal movement of fodder. We tried it cent per cent for a few months. We just had an experience about it. All accounts started being fabricated. Then we said you put some responsibility for the States. They should at least be careful to see the accounts, monitor them well. Otherwise cent percent is okay, because they had nothing to give themselves.

Now if they are to give something from their pocket also, they are responsible for the whole of it. If we have given 75%, they are asking for cent percent. We could do it if there could be some guarantee about proper monitoring, some watchfulness etc. I have shared something which should be confined only to me or my Ministry just to satisfy that these were our apprehensions. That's why we have done it. For the hard-hit areas, of course, we have also this component arrangement. The Governor of Rajasthan is the acting Governor but he is the Chief Justice of the High Court. He asked me about it. I told him that when we came up to the cent per cent and 75 per cent formula, that was not a unilateral decision but it was by mutual adjustment.

Shri Roypradhan also said something very sensitive about West Bengal. I am afraid of treading this field. Your Chief Minister is a good old friend when he used to be in the Congress. But now it is very painful to talk about or criticise a gentleman who has been a friend. But anyway you raised this point. Therefore, I am telling you this fact and not on my own. When we counted Rs. 67.27 crores, we counted on the basis of Rs. 23 crores margin money which we have made and we jointly own as a whole. Always in all the calculations that is counted. Then about 75% of non-Plan grant, I have been told by the Finance Ministry. That comes to

Rs 33 crores. Out of this, Rs. 24 crores was released and the remaining amount is yet to be released. That is not the final one.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : The Prime Minister said at Farakka that they have released Rs. 70 crores. But out of that, the Government misused the money.

(Interruptions)

DR. G.S. DHILLON : Mr. Roypradhan, you can quarrel with me as much as you like but not with a lady.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : But the lady also should not quarrel.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, this 23 and odd crores is the margin money. Out of that, the State Government has got 50%. You know that..

DR. G.S. DHILLON : I will send you the full details and the calculations. Now the Prime Minister visited West Bengal on the 16th and of course, the statement of accounts was on the 20th. All this time, we have been asking for the accounts from the West Bengal Government. I asked, "If not upto 20th, how is the position now?" We still have not got it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Unless the works have been carried on and roads repaired, buildings completed, how can the accounts be given?

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : There is no question of getting total accounts. You can just give the statement of expenditure and the money would be released. That is the position.

DR. G.S. DHILLON : We are not sensitive over it. We just want to be

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satisfied that the money is spent. We have a very bad experience.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Is it a charity given to the State? Are the people of West Bengal not the people of India?

DR. G.S. DHILLON : We have for all the States...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The Prime Minister gave the lollypops. Even then the people have rejected them.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): They are not giving the account on the expenditure to the Central Government. The Central Government is asking the account and they should give it.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are not the Minister. You are a Member. Please allow him to speak.

DR. G.S. DHILLON : I have just received the information. That information is upto 31st October 1987. Their expenditure was 19 85 crores. This is not only in West Bengal but the same problem is there with other States also whether congress or non-congress. It does not matter. Since you have raised the question I had very reluctantly referred to it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I raised the point of erosion which has direct concern with this Ministry. I said large tracks of land are being eroded by Brahmaputra and its tributaries and agricultural land is washed away. As you cannot reply to this, at least, will you pass it on the Water Resources Ministry?

DR. G.S. DHILLON : I will pass it on so that I am on unassailable ground. Hon. Member, Shri Vijayaraghavan from Kerala said that more amount should

reach Kerala. We have been advancing money for Kerala. When Mr. Nayanar came here—he was my colleague in this Parliament many years back. I assured him that we have given them more money than we gave to Mr. Karunakaran. You should never be under the impression that there is some sort of discrimination. What we found was that if money was got for house building, it was spent on other matters like schools and whether it was earlier Government or this Government, we invited their attention. You have got money but the projected targets should be looked after. If you spend the money on hospitals which is meant for drought-hit areas, we don't accept that.

17.00 hrs.

I was in Hyderabad about a month back and I made a general reference at the Agricultural University, where they had all assembled for a conference. I told them that what I felt from their performance was that the funds had been diverted to other purposes. In a passing remark I also said that Andhra Pradesh was not an exception to it along with other States. Next day, the press people asked me if it was only Andhra Pradesh. I said it was not, it was along with other States.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : But it was reported in the press that it related to Andhra Pradesh only.

DR. G.S. DHILLON : It was there on the first day also. I now understand that you sent the press people after me.

I have now tried to answer many of the general points raised by the hon. Members...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : What about Teesta project?

DR. G.S. DHILLON : I have not yet concluded.

SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakonam): What about Tamil Nadu? How much assistance was asked and how much have you given?

DR. G.S. DHILLON : Now comes your favourite question about Teesta. Irrigation projects are planned, funded and implemented by the State Governments. However, the Government of India sometimes considers additional assistance depending upon the individual situation. The Teesta irrigation project is being implemented by the Government of West Bengal on the Teesta river which enters Bangladesh lower down. The State Government had requested for an additional Central assistance of Rs. 20 crores for the year 1983-84 and an assistance of Rs. 5 crores was sanctioned over and above Rs. 28 crores to be spent by the State Government with the understanding that the total expenditure during the year would be Rs. 33 crores, but the actual expenditure turned out to be only Rs. 25.52 crores, which means the State Government has underfunded the scheme even from their own resources. In the year 1985-86, the State Government initially requested for an assistance of Rs. 18 crores and later reduced it to Rs. 9 crores. The Government of India felt that it would be difficult to continue to provide such special assistance outside the Plan in its very first year when the State Government was underfunding the project. On the repeated requests of the State Government, an advance plan assistance of Rs. 15 crores was provided during the year 1986-87, but the amount utilized was only Rs. 10 crores.

I thought, I must give this information to the hon. House.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : How much has the State Government spent from its own resources ?

DR. G.S. DHILLON : I have explained everything and I have nothing more left for your cross-examination. That is only what I have got to say.

A question was raised about the eligibility for loans to the farmers. There was a question about some guidelines for that purpose and they were related to the pre-drought period.

Now, for tackling these situations arising out of the flood and drought, we

thought that sort of Devi Lal's way, we should find some other method. That, of course, is unacceptable because Chowdhury Devi Lal himself is worried about it. The result of that decision is that you come out very soon and we are very careful about it. NABARD and others expect that we should re-schedule these norms—short to medium and medium to long—and once these norms were re-scheduled there was no need for any bar for further loans from the banks. This is what we have done.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon) : Due to drought every body can't repay the loan. They do not have the facility. Those who are eligible or permissible for loan they can do but what about the defaulters ?

DR. G.S. DHILLON : How can we go back on anything which we ourselves have decided upon ? When I am talking of Devi Lal, we criticise him.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : But I am talking about the recent defaulters due to drought.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : If they suffer for three years, then only some benefits are given to the agriculturists. In backward area and poverty stricken area if they continue to suffer for 3 long years that means a lot.

DR. G. S. DHILLON : Though I have mentioned this but it is not the final answer. The suggestion is not in the ultimate interest of the farmers nor of the cooperative institutions which are farmers' organisations. Cooperative Banks lend money by borrowing the same from their depositors or from higher financing institutions, i.e. State Cooperative Banks or NABARD. The major part of the lendable resources of the District Cooperative Banks comes from their own depositors or deposits of the State Cooperative Banks. Writting off of overdues will mean that Cooperative Banks will not be able to meet their commitment to depositors. It is not possible for the State Governments or the Government of India to order blanket write off by providing resources from the budget which are limited. On

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the one hand we have to have a Budget for these and on the other hand it cannot come without any further taxation. This is a vicious circle. I also come from that community which is very bad in calculation to which Devi Lal also belongs. Such a step will also vitiate the climate of recovery and those persons capable of repaying will also not repay. Even in a year of drought and drought affected areas, there would be loanees who have their own irrigation projects like tubewells and they would also not pay. Moreover, in case of insured crops, the loss occurring in the year of drought is paid up to the designated amount linked to the loan taken from the financing institutions. For the above reasons, the suggestion is not acceptable. Reserve Bank of India, Government of India and NABARD have all along been against any blanket write off. There are also provisions for conversion and rescheduling of loans in case of natural calamities.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : What about the penal interest ?

DR. G. S. DHILLON : I think it is not allowed.

Now, what is being done to rehabilitate credit structure. In the context of the drought situation this year NABARD has announced several concessions in co-operative as also Commercial banks to ensure that flow of credit to the Agriculturists is not impeded. These include, the fresh finance for second sowing. If the first sowing fails, we have arrangements for fresh finance for the second sowing and also for raising an alternate crop. In Punjab, this facility is extended even for the third crop also. Finance for raising fodder is also available. We have extended it to 2.25 lakh hectares and it is Rs. 300 for small farmers and Rs. 400 for marginal farmers. There is additional short-term credit limit. We also have more liberal stabilisation arrangements. Rescheduling of long term loans is also announced. It is expected that the credit flow will not be diminished if the banks take advantage of all the above concessions and I am sure

that there will be a healthy trend so far as flow of credit is concerned.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about crop insurance ?

DR. G. S. DHILLON : About crop insurance, I cannot contradict what you said. These insurance schemes are very much linked with the small and marginal farmers and also the loanees. In bad years and during drought and flood, if we do not establish the credit credibility of the farmers, no bank will trust them and they will not pay them any more. It is indeed for the credit credibility that we are looking after and not the loanees' insurance. We have recently had an Export Committee to re-examine as to where we are losing and where we are gaining and what the future prospects are.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : What about the area approach ? Are you reconsidering it ?

DR. G. S. DHILLON : Earlier, it used to be the blocks. In Andhra Pradesh there is a smaller unit, that is the Mandal. But if you want to have it at the village level, it is impossible. It is beyond the means of the State. Now, we have the threshold yields in the block.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : What about revenue circle instead of tehsil ?

DR. G. S. DHILLON : We have no objection if it is to be a larger area. But they wanted to go down to the village level even. And that is unacceptable. It is very difficult. Even about the threshold yields—we have fixed 16 areas in a block—we have to look into the matter..

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : Sir, what about giving more money to Kerala. An all-party delegation has come to Delhi and they met you and the Prime Minister...(Interruptions)

17.17 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DR. G.S. DHILLON : This has been examined by the Planning Commission, by other Ministries as well as by the High Level Committee...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No more individual queries please. He cannot go on answering every member. You may write to him and then he will tell you the position.

DR. G. S. DHILLON : I have to say something more about it. We have recently received complaints and then the Prime Minister and we ourselves examined the matter. All the Secretaries of the concerned Ministries, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, were asked to go and visit these areas. Now the States have nothing to gain from it. Their report is that invariably these memoranda from the States are exaggerated. Most of the States try to link it up with their general budgetary conditions. We do not accept that. Well, that is what the Planning Commission's analysis shows.

Now, thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker for giving me so much time.

17.18 hrs.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received a letter dated 2nd December 1987 from Shri Chingwang Konyak, an elected Member from Nagaland constituency of Nagaland, resigning his seat in Lok Sabha. The Speaker has accepted his resignation with effect from 2nd December 1987.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1987-88 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE			
1.	Agriculture	4,66,00,000	11,26,00,000
4.	Department of Rural Development	249,90,00,000	...

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : To which party does he belong Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Congress (I).

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Why did he resign ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not know.

17.19 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1987-88

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1987-88 for which 3 hours have been allotted.

Motion moved :

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1988 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof

Demand Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 10, 18, 22, 27, 37, 44, 48, 54, 58, 59, 64, 67, 69, 76, 88 and 93"

1	2	3
5.	Department of Fertilizers	303,25,00,000 156,50,00,000
	MINISTRY OF COMMERCE	
6.	Department of Commerce	80,00,00,000 ...
	MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS	
10.	Telecommunication Services	... 1,00,000
	MINISTRY OF ENERGY	
18.	Department of Power	... 100,01,00,000
	MINISTRY OF FINANCE	
22.	Department of Economic Affairs	1,00,000 ...
27.	Transfers to State Governments	250,00,00,000 ...
	MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE	
37.	Department of Health	1,00,000 ...
	MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	
44.	Department of Education	3,00,000 ...
	MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY	
48.	Department of Industrial Development	50,00,00,000 ...
	MINISTRY OF LABOUR	
54.	Ministry of Labour	1,00,000 ...
	MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS	
58.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	... 2,39,00,000
	MINISTRY OF PLANNING	
59.	Planning	1,00,000 ...
	MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	
64.	Department of Biotechnology	2,00,00,000 10,00,000
	MINISTRY OF TEXTILES	
67.	Ministry of Textiles	71,00,000 39,00,00,000

1

2

3

**MINISTRY OF SURFACE
TRANSPORT**

69. Surface Transport ... 10,00,00,000

**MINISTRY OF WATER
RESOURCES**

76. Ministry of Water Resources 9,52,00,000 ...

**MINISTRY OF HOME
AFFAIRS (Vol. II)**

88. Delhi 1,00,000 ...

93 Daman & Diu 12,73,00,000 10,04,00,000

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Dr. Datta Samant has tabled cut Motions to the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Does he want to move his Cut Motions ?

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Yes.

I beg to move :

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,00,000 in respect of Department of Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to discourage the giving of subsidy to those industrialists who are closing their existing industries in the metropolitan cities for setting up new industries in the backward areas.] (1)

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,71,00,000 in respect of Ministry of Textiles be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for nationalisation of various textile mills facing closure.] (2)

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,71,00,000 in respect of Ministry of Textiles be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Mismanagement in National Textile Corporation.] (3)

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY (Visakhapatnam) : We had just now a discussion on natural calamities. The problems of the people in the drought and flood affected areas are continuing. The reply given by the Minister is also incomplete. Even as the cup of suffering of the people of the drought and flood affected area is full, the Government may raise some additional resources and try to offer some relief to the affected people. We have been always harping on and discussing infinitely and indifferently about certain programmes in order to obviate certain hardships to the people in the drought prone area. If we look at the way in which the Budget of the Government is being framed, we can say what importance is being given to the agriculture, the agriculturists and the peasants in the field. For instance the share of agriculture including irrigation which accounted for 37 per cent of the total public sector outlay in the First Plan came down to 24 per cent in the Sixth Plan. That is the importance which is being

[Shri Bhattam Srirama Murti]

given to the agriculturists. Naturally the agriculturists are the most vulnerable sections of the society who are hard-hit whenever there are natural calamities.

In the year 1986-87, the total outlay was Rs. 22,300 crores. For agriculture, the provision was Rs. 917 crores. Now, I would like to point out to the Minister inviting his special attention to the fact that while the provision for agriculture was Rs. 917 crores, the outlay on telecommunications was Rs. 915 crores. So what importance was given to agriculture can be clearly seen from these figures. What has followed in 1987-88? In the earlier year it was Rs. 917 crores; this year it is Rs. 912 crores, i.e. Rs. 5 crores less. For Telecommunications, from Rs. 915 crores it was increased to Rs. 959 crores. So, this is the importance which is given by this Government to agriculturists and to the Department of Agriculture.

Similarly, I can quote any number of figures in respect of Doordarshan, Civil Aviation and various other departments, and show how a raw deal is always being given to peasants and farmers.

At this stage, I may have to point out that because of the policies followed and implemented by Government, the prices are on the increase, and the common man is hard hit. It is very difficult for him to face the future, and the present. For instance, the price of groundnut oil in October 1985 was Rs. 20 per Kg.; it is now Rs. 32. Coconut oil was priced at Rs. 29 a Kg. in 1985; it is now Rs. 43. Mustard oil was selling at Rs. 13; now it is Rs. 29. Vanaspati cost Rs. 17; its price now is Rs. 23-45. Onions were sold at Rs. 2 in 1985; now they cost Rs. 4. Potato then cost Rs. 1.50, but now Rs. 5. Similarly, any number of examples can be given to show that it is impossible for the common man to survive and to make both ends meet. Prices have abnormally increased, and the rising prices have pushed the common man to the wall.

Let me utter a word of caution here: unless the prices fall, Government is also

bound to fall. What is the effect or impact on the 7th Plan, of the rise in prices? Is there any mid-term appraisal? Was it undertaken? If so, will it be placed on the Table of the House? Was an exercise conducted? We are not aware of any such exercise. Why was such a mid-term survey or appraisal given up? This has to be explained.

The 7th Plan, according to me, is now almost as good as dead. None of the targets fixed, will be reached by Government. The other day we saw how Railways and various other departments were running after the Planning Commission and also the Cabinet for proportionate increases in their provisions. Because of hike in prices, they will never be able to reach their targets. And there seems to be no way of reviving the 7th Plan. A high-level review of public expenditure is highly warranted and necessary at this stage.

We may now also look into the value of the rupee, which is on the decline. It is now about 13 paise. The purchasing power of the people is practically eroded. There is no purchasing power. The value of the rupee is on the decline. The rise in prices is there, the problem of unemployment is there, and the people who live under miserable and sub-normal conditions below the poverty line, are also innumerable. Under these circumstances, what is the impact of the present budget? That has to be seen.

Another point I wish to dwell upon briefly is the pre-Budget hikes. With the increasing resort to pre-Budget hikes, the Budgets are becoming a mere farce, and more or less irrelevant. During recent years, the practice of resorting to pre-Budget hikes has perhaps come to stay.

In the year 1984-85, during the budget estimate, only Rs. 431 crores were sought to be raised for raising additional taxation. But if you take the pre-budget impost into consideration you will find that it was Rs. 1125 crores; in the year 1985-86, in the budget estimate, it was only Rs. 480 crores, but, later, it went to Rs. 1800 crores during the budget estimate. Now in 1986-87, it was Rs. 2,268 crores; that is

because recently the government have promulgated an Ordinance with a view to raise additional resources to the extent of about Rs. 550 crores in the name of giving help to the drought affected areas and the people. This is a normal and usual practice of the government which is highly reprehensible, and which cannot be supported through accepted Parliamentary channels.

Now, I would like to mention one important thing. The balance of payment position is likely to be very difficult; that has to be taken into consideration for the import bill on crude which may go up by Rs. 1500 crores during this year because of increase in the average world price of oil and the higher import of oil; that means from Rs. 2030 crores it may go upto Rs. 3450 crores. Similarly, the import of basic necessities like edible oil and food-grains will make an additional dent of another Rs. 400 crores. Even the Prime Minister has stated that as far as possible—the present rate of deficit will be contained; it will not be allowed to exceed; but, then, it is not at all possible; in any case, it is bound to increase by a few thousands of crores of rupees as per the present trend.

Whenever the foreign exchange reserves have declined by Rs. 760 crores or 10 per cent during the current financial year itself, the Reserve Bank of India has warned the government about the fast closing internal debt trap with grave consequences on the economic growth. Now this is the situation which the government has to tackle.

The deficit financing has come to stay, and indefinitely, incessantly, year after year, government has been—even though they are exercising constraint and restraint over the State Governments—resorting to increased deficit financing; and this is a recurring feature. Deficits have triggered off inflationary trend. The actual deficits turn out to be much larger than early budget estimate. The revised estimate has exceeded the original estimate as we could see. In the year 1986-87, as per budget estimate, the deficit was Rs. 3650 crores, but, ultimately it went upto Rs. 8255 crores; in the year 1985-86, it was

originally estimated that Rs. 3349 crores would be the deficit but the actual figure was Rs. 4937 crores; in the year 1987-88, it was Rs. 5688 crores; as I mentioned earlier, it would certainly exceed by a few thousands crores of rupees. In any case, the main point is this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can continue tomorrow, because now the House will take up Half-An-Hour Discussion.

Shri Virdhi Chander Jain.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

17.30 hrs.

[Translation]

Functioning of Kota Atomic Power Station

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the first unit of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station was commissioned in 1973. Right from the beginning till today, the performance of that unit has been very poor. The performance was poor in the beginning and it continues to be so even now. I would like to know whether the condition of Kota Atomic Power Station was bad right from the time the unit was set up with Canadian collaboration? The same question was raised by us in 1981 too. In fact, it was myself who had initiated the half-an-hour discussion on it. That discussion led to an assurance on September 1981, that this unit of the Atomic Power Station would be repaired and set right. It was repaired and put into operation in 1982. But it could not work even for 2 hours a day and in March, 1982 it stopped working again. Later, in February 1985, this unit was started again. After 3 months, it developed leakages and new cracks for which 'end-shield' repairs were undertaken. It was re-commissioned on 1st August. From 1st August till today, it is supplying 100 megawatt of power whereas its generation capacity is 220 megawatt. I would like to know whether there will be an increase from the present output of 100 megawatt? It must increase from 100 to 150 or 180 megawatt because if it continues

[Shri Virdhi Chander Jain]

to operate at 100 megawatt capacity, it will not be profitable in commercial terms. In this context, please make it clear whether it can increase to 150 or 180 megawatt somehow or not? If it cannot be increased to 150 or 180 megawatt, why don't you close the first unit and take some steps because time and again the Atomic Power Station develops leakages and has to be repaired. It is not profitable and yet you are not closing it. Since the first phase is not working properly and generates only 100 megawatt of electricity, Rajasthan is affected from the point of view of supply of power. If the generation of power is low, it affects industrial production as well as agricultural output. Hence, we want that if the first unit of the Atomic Power Station generates less, or is closed, why can't the reserve power from Singrauli be supplied as compensation to meet the needs of Rajasthan?

The second unit of the Atomic Power Station is working well because it has been set up with modern technology. It is producing 70-75% of its installed capacity. A situation arose in August when it was closed and remained out of operation for 70 days. What are the reasons for it? I would like the hon. Minister to clarify why does it take 70 days for maintenance.

I have been informed that the main cooling system in its turbine generator has developed some defect. Is it a temporary defect or like the one in the first unit which cannot be rectified. Kindly enlighten us on this subject also.

Today we live in the nuclear age. We have planned to generate 10,000 megawatt of electricity by the year 2000. To achieve this target, we have planned to construct 4 Atomic Power Stations. Two of them are to be constructed at Rana Pratap Sagar and Kota. In this regard, I have come to know that these two Atomic Power Stations have been sanctioned. Therefore, I would like to know what has been the progress after getting the sanction. When will these Atomic Power Stations be ready? When will the work on the third and fourth units be completed so that Rajas-

than can avail of the benefits? Are these Atomic Power Stations being made indigenously or with Russian or any other country's collaboration? If the third and fourth units are completed soon, we can be assured of an improvement in Rajasthan's power situation. Viability of the Atomic Power Stations suffers as it takes as long as 10 years for their construction to complete. What is the target date for completing the 3rd and 4th unit of Atomic Power Station so as to make them viable? Cost of generation of electricity in atomic power station is the lowest, just 38 paise. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the target of generating 10,000 Megawatt of electricity from atomic power could be achieved by 2000 A.D.?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): I am glad that the hon. Member has again raised this question and I hope to give proper answer to the doubts he has in his mind.

I should, first of all, explain that RAPPI was not conceived as a commercial unit but as a prototype plant. If you look at the report of Mr. N. B. Prasad, the report itself says that it was thought of as a prototype and it should not be treated as a commercial unit. Why? Because this was one of the first plants of this technology established in the world. One was established in Canada. Simultaneously another plant of the same technology and same type was set up in Rajasthan. And some of the problems which arose in this plant were because the level of technology including materials, the kind of inspection, the kind of testing and fabrication which were available at that time, were not too advanced. In fact, right from the beginning, there was a problem with RAPPI and that is, what is called, dimensional tolerance in the end shield. This was treated through some sort of heat treatment. It was actually in this region that the leakage took place later. As you know,

the leakage was first chemically plugged and later on it was mechanically plugged. Then the crack took place at another place in the same region. I think, it goes to the credit of our atomic engineers that they were able to do this kind of repair often in service through remote control---a technique which was not employed anywhere else in the world. Even though it is unfortunate that the plant did not function upto its full capacity and it had to be shut down for repairs, they have developed technique for dealing with this kind of problem.

The plant was derated to 100 MW. Because of this problem of crack occurring in the same region, they removed nine fuel bundles from that region so that the impact would not take place in that region. That is one of the technological reasons why the capacity has been reduced to 100 MW from 220 MW for which it was intended. It was expected that at this capacity it will run very successfully and smoothly. But naturally we have to observe the performance. And what we have to observe is whether such cracks will take place at other regions apart from this particular region where this heat treatment or rectification had been done at the beginning when the plant was established.

The hon. Member has asked whether the capacity could be raised. Our scientists have said that it is possible to raise the capacity to 140 MW with the same technology. But they do not want to take any risk. They would like to run it at this capacity and see whether any problem or any crack takes place. Since this is an atomic plant, we have to be exceedingly careful.

About the loss involved in this, of course, if the plant was in full stream it could have made profit. During the life of the plant the capital investment was Rs. 73 crores and it earned Rs. 100 crores from the sale of power. Therefore, it was not a dead loss in that sense. Certainly we lost in terms of interest rate which we could have got if the money was put in the bank or invested somewhere else. Within the last four months, it earned Rs.

7 crores when it had been working after the latest repairs. Apart from that, we have got very valuable technological experience, new type of experience in dealing with this kind of repair work in future for our atomic reactors, and, in fact, this experience has helped us in the construction and fabrication of other similar type of reactors because most of our reactors are of the same technology. Above all, it is giving some electricity to the Rajasthan grid. The two plants in Rajasthan plant contributes fifteen per cent of the electricity for Rajasthan State. The one which is not functioning fully is RAPS I and even today it is contributing seven per cent of the electricity for the Rajasthan State. Therefore, we do not want to shut down this, we do not want to dismantle this because it is contributing something valuable. Even if you have money, you may not be able to get electricity and, therefore, to provide seven per cent of electricity to the Rajasthan grid is intrinsically an achievement. It is a question for the future whether it is going to be like this all the time or whether this reactor can be fully repaired and made to function at full capacity. Two committees have gone into it. The latest committee has reported, as a long-term solution to this problem, the changing of the end-shields. The technology for the making of end-shields has considerably improved since this plant was set up in the beginning. Using the same technology but improving it and correcting mistakes and using new materials, we have made end-shields for the RAPS-II, MAPPS-I & II and now for Narora. Therefore, if you change the end-shield, it should be possible to make the plant function fully. But we want to go into that after observing for a period of time the durability of the repairs which have already been conducted. If it is successful and if we can gradually raise the power load, may be we can save this money which would be about Rs 50 crores. The final solution really is putting new end-shield to this plant. This is the permanent solution. Therefore, if the present repairs that we have conducted fail, then we have this alternative of changing the end-shields by manufacturing them and installing them to this plant, and this would be really the long-term solution which is feasible accor-

[Shri K.R. Narayanan]

ding to the committees which have gone into that.

The hon. Member has mentioned about Rajasthan-II as to why it was shut down for seventy days. We were going to shut it down for the normal servicing and normal tending of the plant. About six to eight weeks is the normal period. Not only for atomic energy plants but even for thermal plants also such shut downs are necessary. It had also developed some problem with the pump and it would have taken about ten to twelve days for repairing it. Therefore, they utilised this outage for repairing the pump as well as for doing the annual servicing, and, therefore, it took another twelve days. That is why what should have probably taken 50 to 58 days, took 70 days. It was not because of any major defect. There was a very minor defect which was rectified and then period was utilised for the annual outage. Therefore, basically there is nothing wrong at all with the Rajasthan-II plant. In fact, it is working at 80 per cent capacity, as the hon. Member himself has mentioned. It is in good shape and there is no problem at all with Rajasthan-II plant at this time.

The hon. Member has mentioned about the new plant to be built at Ravatbhata. In Rajasthan, two more plants have been visualised and preliminary work is already going on; acquisition of sites, ordering of the basic equipments, all these are being done. With regard to the technology used it is not a collaboration technology. We are not collaborating with any other country in the construction of these plants. We are using our own technology and our own funds for erecting these plants. As regards number of years that might take in completing this plant because of standardisation particularly after Narora when various basic equipments have been standardised and our scientists and engineers have acquired more expertise during this period, we think that it will be possible to construct new nuclear plant within 8 or 8½ years. That is the latest position. I think these are the main questions raised by the hon. Member. He has also asked about the achievement of the target of

10,000 MW electricity generation that we have envisaged for our nuclear plants by the end of the century. We adhere to this schedule and we believe that by completing the new plants, a series of new plants and as a result of the newly established nuclear power corporation, which was established specifically for the purpose of fulfilling the target for 10,000 MW electricity generation, we hope and we believe that this projected target could be reached provided, of course, we can put sufficient funds into this effort. I want to assure the hon. Member that it would be a mistake to shut down RAPPSI. It would be wiser to use it for some time at the reduced level of electricity generation so that Rajasthan has 7% of the electricity coming from the one single plant, and if it does not work, then we will try the long term solution, which has already been envisaged and worked out.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Harish Rawat—he is not here. Then Dr. Rajhans.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Sir, I shall be very brief. In fact, there is a very little to ask. The hon. Minister while referring to Canada said that identical equipments were used in Canada and India simultaneously. I think the Government is aware of the fact that more than 50% of power is generated in Canada through atomic energy power stations. In our country, why can't we do that? And if we have sufficient energy, the industrial pace of this country will change. Besides, it is mentioned in the reply that the power plant in Rajasthan is run for 162 days and the Government says it is quite satisfactory. I fail to understand how it could be quite satisfactory. Then in Canada, the power is very cheap. Why can't we have power at cheaper price instead of 38 paise per unit in India. Lastly, I have a small submission to make. For the last several years, the Central Government has been telling us that it would build up atomic power plant in Bihar. Sir, Bihar has a very rich deposit of uranium, which is the raw material for the generation of atomic power. Will the hon. Minister enlighten us when this atomic power plant be set up in Bihar?

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati) : Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister for taking various steps to increase nuclear power in our country. Here I do not want to go deep into the details, he has enlightened us with all the information that is available with him. Here, I would like to know how many nuclear power plants are there in our country, how much of nuclear power we are able to generate, how much is the expenditure involved, what is the basis of distribution of this nuclear power to various grids. Here, I would like to say that Andhra Pradesh is running short of power. Is there any possibility of giving nuclear power to Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board? Also, I would like to know one thing. Previously there was a proposal to start a nuclear power plant in Tirupati or Dharmapuri or Nagarjuna Sagar. Is there any such proposal in your mind?

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South) : Sir, the question is about Rajasthan. He is going to Andhra Pradesh.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Then I will ask him to go to Madras also.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : Thank God, you are in the Chair.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are not satisfied because he has not mentioned Bombay.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Sir, we will be glad if you can start a nuclear power plant in Dharmapuri or Tirupati or Nagarjunasagar. I would like to know some information about this from the hon. Minister.

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the necessity and importance of electricity needs no emphasis. The entire development process is based on electricity and the techniques which the Government of India has adopted to

generate electricity from different sources are working satisfactorily. But I would like to ask a few questions from the hon. Minister about Rajasthan Atomic Power Station, which is the subject under discussion.

Firstly, a method called 'Fusion Process' has been developed in the world today for generation of electricity from Atomic Power at a cheap cost. By making use of this pollution free technology, electricity can be supplied to consumers at cheaper rates. Is the hon. Minister going to undertake modernisation Kalpakam, Narora and Rajasthan Atomic Power Stations in order to generate maximum electricity with minimum investment? Will such modernisation be effected in existing Atomic Power Stations?

Secondly, as stated by the hon. Minister, the second Unit of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station is working well and its capacity utilisation is as high as 75 per cent whereas the first Unit which was set up earlier is not generating even 20 per cent of its installed capacity. In this connection I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to after how many days of commissioning, the 'end shield' of the first unit had to be replaced? Was the first unit built below standard or obsolete and inferior quality machines and equipment were installed? If not, what are the reasons that of the two units one is working satisfactorily, while the other remains out of order most of the time? The second unit generates 4.5 lakh million units per day, but the hon. Minister has not stated in his reply as to how much is the generation in the first unit. In this connection, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how much generation is there in the first unit and how much is the cost of generation? At the sometime, I would like to know at what rate the electricity produced by the second unit at a cost of 38 paise per unit is being supplied to consumers by the State Electricity Board?

Besides, I would like to know the reason why the first unit is not working properly and what is the position of investment made therein? If this atomic reactor runs into severe losses, then you

[Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi]

will levy taxes to improve its health. I want to have complete information on all these points from the hon. Minister.

With these words, I conclude.

18.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : First of all, if I may talk about the extraneous issues about the power plants in other States which have been raised, I think, as you know, they do not come within the purview of the discussion. But I can only say that as regards future nuclear power plants, a site selection committee was appointed. That committee has made its report and that report is under the consideration of the Government and where exactly these plants will be located in future, whether Bihar, Andhra Pradesh or other States would be determined by the decision taken by the Government, which has not yet been taken.

With regard to Canada producing 50% of their electricity from nuclear plants, I think, it is a creditable thing and we are going to do 10% by 2,000 A.D. for India. Our very ambitious plan visualizes that by 2,000 A.D., 10,000 mega watt of electricity will be from nuclear sources. That would come to about 10% of total electricity produced in this country. Well, if we have the resources, there is no barrier to achieving this technologically, except availability of resources for this.

The hon. Member has mentioned why Rajasthan plant-II worked only for 162 days. This 162 days of uninterrupted running is an excellent record for any power plant, whether nuclear or thermal and, therefore, it is a creditable achievement.

The question of price also was raised. Atomic power is really cheaper than thermal power today, in many cases. The hon. Member, Shri V. C. Jain has mentioned that Rajasthan has to pay higher price for....

DR. CHINTA MOHAN : He has answered none of my questions. I asked, what is the expenditure involved, what is the basis of distribution of power. You are just evading it. What is the method of distribution. Is there any possibility of supplying nuclear power to Andhra Pradesh ?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : I can give you the answer. It is not that I want to hide it. But it is not relevant to this discussion. I have got the figures here and I can give you. But I do not think it is relevant to the question as to in which State nuclear plants will be set up in future, how power would be distributed, whether Andhra Pradesh will get it etc. It is really a separate question. You please raise it separately.

Nuclear energy is really cheaper. 38 paise per unit is cheap. In fact, if the new Nuclear Power corporation want to make profits, it may probably increase the unit price, though not on par with other sources of energy. Though it is cheaper today it could be probably made cheaper in the future by further technological advances depending also, of course, on whether other things which go into the making of the nuclear plants will also become cheaper like steel and other materials. Therefore, one cannot predict anything at the moment about the future prices. But from the technology point of view, by sophistication and improvement of technology and standardisation particularly, we are establishing a trend towards cheaper nuclear electricity.

Shri Chandra Shekhar Tripathi has mentioned the same question whether atomic technology could not be made cheaper. I think, I will have to give the same answer.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : I have specifically mentioned that a new system has been designed and developed overseas known as fusion process technique. By that, more electricity can be generated at cheaper cost. That was the question.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : I know that in Europe, nuclear electricity has been made fairly cheaper than other sources. Now, whether we can adopt this particular process or not, I cannot say now. It is for our scientists and engineers. But there is no question of modernisation of technology in this Plant. Every plant which we are setting up is a more advanced plant, technologically. In fact, the great thing is that our own scientists and engineers have improved the technology almost year to year. We cannot depend on anybody else. Nobody else is prepared to give us this technology. Our own scientists and engineers have developed everything and new plants being set up are more modern than the earlier ones.

You are asking about fusion. As far as I know, the fusion technology has not been used anywhere so far. The whole world is doing research into fusion process. We also have at Indore a very sophisticated laboratory which is doing research and if we succeed, the world succeeds in getting the secret of electricity through fusion, then certainly the price will go down. Nobody in the world has succeeded so far. But we are working on this and probably we are on a par in research with other countries in this particular field.

The question has been asked whether RAPP has used below standard materials. As I explained earlier, it was not below standard according to the types of materials and technology and inspecting and fabrication techniques known to the world at that time, especially to Canada, because this was built with Canadian help and assistance. But one interesting thing is that Douglas Point Plant which Canada built at the same time, has been shut it down. But we have not shut down

RAPP-I. RAPP-I is still producing electricity of a considerable quantity, though not full capacity. This was because of the ingenuity of our engineers who could repair this defect and make it run. In Canada, they have shut it down and they have built other plants, nearby through improved technology of the same type. So, there is no question of sub-standard material or anything. There was some defect, as I pointed out, which was corrected. There is also a long-term solution for it which we will employ if necessary.

I think these are all the questions which have been asked and I do not want to take the time of the House any more. I am grateful to all the hon. Members who have made very valuable points.

There is no doubt that this is a problem reactor, because it was built as a prototype and as not a commercial unit but the important thing is that from this we learned new techniques and new technologies and built Rajasthan-II, MAPP-I, MAPP-II and Narora and we are going to build Kaiga and again Kakrapur and Rajasthan III and IV with improved technology. Rajasthan I was a kind of a Technological School, if I may say so, for all such developments. But it is more than a School today because it is generating electricity also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

18.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 3, 1987/Agrahayana 12, 1909 (Saka).